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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATORS ARE FIRM.

House Members Talk About an Agreement, but It Appears Not.

NO EVIDENCE OF WEAKENING SO FAR

Crisp and Wilson Have Their Daily Talk with the President.

HE SAYS HE RELIES ON THE SPEAKER

Tom Reed Would Like to See More Trouble for the Democratic Bill—Springer Has Dropped the Caucus Idea.

Washington, August 1.—(Special.)—There is a great deal of talk at present about the senate yielding to the house demands, but the talk is all at the house end of the capitol. The senate remained impassive but from all I could gather it was firm.

Mr. McMillin, one of the house conferees, said today: "While I can give no reason for my belief, still I believe that an agreement on the tariff bill will soon be reached. I can't explain it, but that impression seems to be in the air."

A great many other people are expressing the same opinion, but like Mr. McMillin, the only grounds for their belief are "in the air"—a very unsubstantial foundation. On all sides are rumors that the senate is preparing to make concessions, but it is impossible to trace them to any authentic source. The senate conferees, both democrats and republicans, deny that there are any signs of the senate's weakening, and the house republican conferees confirm the denial. Brought down to the facts of the case, the house democratic conferees are the only ones on the inside of the conference who make these claims. There is no doubt that the senate conferees were in a more conciliatory mood today. There is no evidence, however, that they were preparing to make concessions. If the senate is willing to recede from its position on any of the vital points at issue, then the leading democrats in that body are deliberately misleading every one, for they all assert that nothing of the kind is contemplated. It is also given out today that the senate will grant concessions but not on the sugar, coal and iron ore schedules. The changes made will be in lowering the rates on the woolen, cotton and pottery schedules, yielding nothing on the three material points at issue and then demanding that the house accept the bill. Should there be an attempt to do this, however, the republican senators will have something to say. They can discuss these changes for three months if they wish unless the senate rules are changed, and the democrats anxious to get home will hardly invite such a contest.

Mr. Cleveland Sends for Crisp.

Senator Quay said today that the senate would never permit those schedules to be lowered. The senate conferees are more than ever convinced that if this bill is altered it cannot pass that body. Ex-Speaker Reed said to me today that he hoped the republicans would filibuster against the bill if it is reported back in any way changed. This is the new fear engendered in the senate. The house seems to be as unyielding as the senate.

Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson were with the president again today. I have it from a reliable source that the president said he placed all his faith in the speaker in this fight. One thing is certain, Judge Crisp is in no way yielding. He believes firmly that the senate can be made to surrender. It was the report that if a caucus was called, he, with Wilson, would enter it and secure an endorsement of the conferees, which has forced Mr. Springer to postpone the call.

Mr. Springer said to me tonight: "I have heard from a reliable source that the conference committee is nearer an agreement than it has been at any time yet. If the committee can agree, there is no need for a caucus. For this reason I have postponed action."

This is Springer, however, and he is somewhat foxy. He knows that Crisp and Wilson can manage the democrats in caucus, and he is afraid to measure strength with them.

This is the situation tonight. It looks as if it would be the situation tomorrow. From what direction the lightning will come to dispel the darkness, it is impossible to perceive.

Mr. Cockrell Was Mad.

The sundry civil bill still hangs fire in the senate. The senate got hung up on irrigation of wild lands and Cockrell was unable to get this bill in conference.

The Missourian fumed and fussed, but the senate could not be hurried. It is merely a matter of routine now, however.

All that interests the managers of the exposition has been decided and fully agreed to.

NO THISTLE MONEY.

The Senate Recedes from the Million Dollar Amendment.

Washington, August 1.—The presentation by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, of a printed petition (copies of which had been received by many senators) adopted at a meeting in Faneuil hall and upon Boston common, with the heading "Let Congress Resign," was made the text of a short speech by Mr. Hoar. He wished to point out, he said, for the consideration of those gentlemen (the signers of the petition) that they seemed to be entirely unconscious of the existence of a body of men called "the American people."

These men made demands, as if a few hundred or a few thousand men had only to get together on some common, and, after five or ten minutes' turbulent conversation, propose something which was to take the place at once of the constitution and laws of the country. The people of the country, Mr. Hoar continued, had considered the question of the recognition of public officals and had demanded such resignation in a very much more peremptory manner than those gentlemen could possibly do it. The people had not only demanded it, but had fixed the time for it. All senators and members would resign their offices at the times fixed by the people. The vice president would resign his high office on the 4th of March, 1897; he would yield it without any further prompting or proposing, or requesting; he might be promoted to an office more honorable or with more power; or he might be called to some other form of public service, or he might retire into private life. But, like all the rest of them, he had to resign at the same time which the people had fixed. "The worthy gentlemen" who have signed these petitions must have done so without having read or understood the arrangements which had been made on the subject with the assent of almost the entire body of the American people.

The petitions had been printed, and sent out for signatures, under the management of Morrison L. Swift who has obtained considerable notoriety in connection with the Coxey and similar movements.

In the morning a bill was passed to amend the act of January 26, 1893, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Hiawassee, Tennessee and Clinch rivers in Tennessee.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, but the bill was side-tracked for a couple of hours in order to have the question of railroad stations and depots in Oklahoma territory fought out. It came up as a part of a conference report. The side of the railroad companies was taken by Messrs. Blackburn and Platt, and that of the people of the towns of Round Pond and Enid by Messrs. Berry, Harris, Palmer and Peffer, and the result was that the popular side prevailed and that the senate amendment, which is favorable to the railroads, was receded from by 24 to 20.

Some additional work for Senator Gray's sugar investigating committee has been proposed by Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the facts connected with the organization and history of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia; whether the company owed its organization to the assurance that the tariff duty on coal shall be repealed by congress; and who gave such assurances. The resolution will come up tomorrow.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was presented and agreed to; the senate receded from the Russian thistle million-dollar amendment.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. An amendment, which was offered by Mr. Hunton authorizing the secretary of war to employ, in connection with the Gettysburg National Military park, a representative of the Army of Northern Virginia (confederate) "recognized as well-informed in its history" gave rise to a discussion, and was eventually agreed to; and a similar amendment offered by Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, relating to the Chickamaugua and Chattanooga National park, was also, after discussion, agreed to.

FOR THE CONTESTANT.

Funston Goes Out and Moore Takes His Seat in the House.

Washington, August 1.—Mr. Hatch reported the result of the conference upon the senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the extinction of the Russian thistle in the northwest. The senate receded from the amendment. The report was agreed to.

Then the house proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Moore vs. Funston from the second Kansas district. The committee on elections reported in favor of Moore's claim to the seat for which Funston holds the certificate, and which he has occupied since congress met. The case was argued for the contestant by Mr. Jones, democrat, of Virginia, who made the report for the committee; Mr. Brown, democrat, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, and Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri. For the sitting member, Mr. McCall, republican, of Massachusetts, who made the minority report in his favor; Mr. Daniels, republican, of New York; Mr. Waugh, republican, of ndiana, and Mr. Funston himself spoke. The resolutions offered by the minority that Mr. Moore was elected and that Mr. Funston was defeated by party votes were adopted, and then the house adjourned, postponing until tomorrow the vote that will unseat Funston and put Moore in his place.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Crazy Stonecutter Who Wanted to See the President.

Washington, August 1.—A crazy stone cutter from Boston, named Thomas Cadogan, who has frequently visited the white house in the past few days asking for work at his trade, and always carrying his tools with him, insisted on seeing the president this morning, claiming that he would starve if he did not get work. When he was told that the president could not see him today he became violent and was taken away in the patrol wagon.

A delegation representing 600 of Kelley's commonwealers, accompanied by Colonel Tracey, commissioner of charities, waited on the district commissioners today and asked to be sent home. The men stated briefly that they had been deluded into coming here and that they were now at the point of starvation. They suggested that a freight train be run as far west as Denver, or even further, and that the men be allowed to drop off as they arrived in the places where their homes were. The commissioners promised they would do all in their power for the sufferers.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, and General H. V. Boynton, who are members of the executive committee of the army of the Cumberland organization, decided today to postpone for one year the reunion which was to have been held at the Chattanooga battlefield September 19th and 20th. The dedication of the field, which has been acquired for a government park, has been postponed until September, 1895, to give time for the erection of monuments by states whose troops fought there, and it is thought best to hold the reunion at the same time.

SMITH MAKES ANOTHER BOND.

His First Bondsmen Surrendered Him but He Got Others.

Jackson, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—The French bartender, John E. Smith, who was fired upon Saturday night by J. H. Long, proprietor of the new Arlington hotel in this city, was again before the police judge yesterday. He had been fined $25 for being drunk and disorderly and gave security for the fine, but was turned over to the authorities by his bondsmen. After some delay he made a second bond and was released.

Smith seems to be a gay "masher." Notwithstanding he has a wife in Atlanta who has been writing and telegraphing to this city to know something about him, Smith has been putting in his time playing the agreeable to young ladies of this city.

KNOWS WHEN HE HAS ENOUGH.

Debs States That He Will Never Fool with Another Strike.

Chicago, August 1.—"I will never again be connected with any strike organization," said President Debs, of the American Railway Union, today.

"The strike has developed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the country is against strikes, and that the government stands ready to put down such movements at the point of the bayonet, and I shall hereafter advise all workingmen to seek redress by the ballot."

Debs arrived from Terre Haute this morning, and was met at the depot by a committee from the American Railway Union. He went immediately to Ulrich's hall, when a directory meeting was held and arrangements made for the convention tomorrow.

An Immense Warehouse Burned.

Hamburg, August 1.—An immense warehouse on Grosse Reichen Stresse, containing stores of cotton, wine, piece goods, furs and feathers, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will largely exceed a million marks.

CHINA'S INNING NOW.

Japs Attempt to Follow Up a Victory and Are Repulsed.

FOREIGN OFFICERS HELP CHINA

Great Britain Receives Official Notice That War Has Been Declared.

ENGLISH MERCHANTMEN NOTIFIED

Spain Buys Some Ships So That She May Be Able to Protect Her Interests in the East.

Shanghai, August 2, 1:03 a. m.—The Chinese minister will leave Tokio tomorrow. The Japanese flag was hauled down from the consulate here today. The light has been removed from the mouth of Ning Po river. Eight Russian warships are reported to be about to sail from Vladivostock. Fifteen hundred Japanese were killed at Yasahan.

Japanese Repulsed.

Shanghai, August 1.—At 11 o'clock on the morning of July 27th, the day after the attack on the Chinese transports which resulted in the sinking of Kow Shung, the Japanese warships Taka Chiho and Hiyei made an attack upon the Chinese iron-clad Chen Yuen. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese vessels were beaten off, the Hiyei being disabled and rendered helpless.

The Chen Yuen, though badly damaged, succeeded in reaching port in safety, in company with two gunboats which also took part in the engagement, and immediately went into dry dock for repairs, after her two days' fighting.

The damage to the Chen Yuen is so great that some time must elapse before it can be fully repaired and the vessel sent out to the scene of operations. Six Chinese transports, packed with troops, sailed Monday from Chee Foo. They were convoyed by three warships.

The Chinese Victorious.

Advices from Yashan state that the Chinese are strongly entrenched there, and repeated attempts have been made by the Japanese troops to dislodge them. In every instance, however, the attacking forces, after hard-fought engagements, were repulsed with heavy losses. A portion of the Chinese soldiers engaged in these battles were the best troops of the Northern Army of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. The Chinese losses were small.

The North China News confirms the report of fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brough up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The successful defense made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

A letter from Han Kow says that the outbreak of hostilities has revived all the native fanaticism of the Chinese. Foreigners are insulted openly and violence is feared.

Another Attack Expected.

Nine heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku harbor in the last three days, and submarine mines have been laid in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. Great alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and bombardment. The steam launches in the Chinese customs service are skulking along the coast to ascertain whether or not the Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been seen in the Gulf of Pechili. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The fort works were not built to resist the fire of modern guns.

London, August 1.—The Spanish government, as a result of its misgivings, officially expressed, regarding the possible result to the Philippine islands in the event of Japan becoming the dominant power of the east, purchased three cruisers from English firms today. The Spanish government is apprehensive that Japan may utilize the troubles at the island of Mindano as a pretext to execute her alleged ambitious designs regarding the Philippine islands.

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED.

Japan Apologizes to England for Firing on Her Flag.

London, August 1.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that war between China and Japan was formally declared at noon today by Japan.

The Japanese minister, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, informed the earl of Kimberly, secretary of state for foreign affairs, that a state of war existed between China and Japan.

Lord Kimberly, immediately upon receipt of the notice from the Japanese government that war had been declared, wired all the British representatives abroad to warn the captains of merchant ships of the fact in order that they might form their cargoes and act accordingly. Any contraband of war comprised in cargoes will be handled at the risk of owners or charterers of the vessels.

The Japanese government has instructed its minister in London to apologize to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the transport Kow Shung, while she was flying the British flag, and to inform Great Britain that the commander of the Japanese cruiser did not know the Kow Shung was a British vessel until after the fight.

Captain Galesworthy of the Kow Shung, and many other persons on board the transport, were rescued by the boats of the Japanese warship Naniwa.

Russia Says Hands Off to Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, August 1.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in saying that, whatever the result of the war between China and Japen, Russia will not tolerate any dimunition of Corean territory nor alienation of Corean independence. Russia, it is declared, will not permit any interference upon the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference endangers Russian interests. The newspapers urge the government to adopt military and naval measures in the Pacific and upon the Russian-Corea frontier, calculated to uphold the interests of Russia should she be called upon to defend them.

A Woman Killed by an Engine.

Meridian, Miss., August 1.—(Special.)—Late this evening a negro woman was run over by a switch engine in the Mobile and Ohio yards and instantly killed. No blame can be attached to the train crew as every effort was made to warn her of the danger.

The Case Went Against Them.

Madison, Wis., August 1.—Judgment was today rendered by Judge Seibecker, of the Dane county circuit court, against Democratic State Treasurers Bates and Kuhn for interest on state funds retained during their terms of office, 1870 to 1878, aggregating $181,015. The case differed from the cases previously decided that the law which took effect in 1873, specified that the treasurer must thereafter turn all fees and perquisites into the state treasury. The defendants contended that this implied a ratification of their previous acts in taking interest, but Judge Siebecker holds it has been decided that such interest is not perquisite, but part of the state funds.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

The Convention in St. Paul Addressed by Archbishop Ireland.

St. Paul, August 1.—Thousands of representative Catholic abstainers, representing a large majority of the Catholic diocese, are here as delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Catholic total abstinence order, of America.

Archbishop Ireland delivered an address to the delegates, in which he enumerated the following points as the chief aims of the warfare of the Catholics against intemperance: The conversion to sobriety of men, Catholic by baptism and profession who are the victims of intemperance; the discountenancing of social drinking customs, the elimination of liquor from the sideboard in Catholic families, from Catholic clubrooms, from all Catholic festivities and banquets; the removal of Catholics from saloon keeping in accordance with the instructions of the council of Baltimore; a high standard of practical civic virtue; that no Catholics shall appear in public life as the representatives or advocates of the interest of the liquor trade, and no Catholic shall vote on election days to put into office such representatives or advocates.

The archbishop expressed strong approval of the recent letter of Monsignor Satolli in regard to saloon keepers holding membership in the Catholic societies.

"The Catholic church," he said, "has put herself on high ground in opposition to intemperance and all its alliances; no stronger nor clearer words could be spoken than those of Leo XIII in his letter on temperance work in America, of the father of the council of Baltimore and of Monsignor Satolli, the courageous and intelligent representative in this matter, as in all others of the great principles of Catholic truth and of Catholic practical life. It now remains with individual Catholics to so live and work to realize in daily life the teachings of the church and bring others to realize that temperance work, courageous and continuous, will put the church in her true light and more, perhaps, than aught else will commend her to America."

MORE TROUBLE FOR IRELAND.

That's What the Defeat of the Bill Means.

London, August 1.—In consequence of the action of the unionists yesterday in deciding to abstain from further participation in the discussion of the evicted tenants' bill, the front opposition benches were vacant when the house of commons resumed consideration of the bill today.

Thomas Sexton denounced the conduct of the opposition in regard to the evicted tenants' bill as rancorous and sullen. The house was menaced, he said, by the lords' rejection of the bill.

"Let the house of lords do their worst," he declared. "Rejection of the bill means difficulty in governing Ireland, whose people are passing through another period of agony. But, lords or no lords, the principles of the bill would ultimately prevail." (Cheers.)

When the members of the opposition were caled upon to move their amendments they made no reply.

Robert Hanbury had given notice of seventy amendments, and Messrs. Bartlett, Broderick and Heneage, of from twenty to forty each. Their successive refusals to respond to their names were met with derisive cheers from the Irish members.

MISS WINNIE'S SYMPATHY TOUCHED.

She Gives Aid to a Destitute Passenger and Sees Her Cared For.

Omaha, Neb., August 1.—(Special.)—Miss Wyend, an intelligent young woman, arrived here yesterday from Holdredge, where she has been living for the past few months. She has been ill a long time and was penniless. The magnanimous Holdredge citizens, not wishing to have her on their hands, bought her a ticket to Omaha. She was in an utterly destitute condition and excited the sympathies of Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of the confederacy, and Mrs. J. L. Goddard, the president of the Woman's Christian Association, of Providence, R. I., who happened to be on the train. They met at the depot here the matron of the Woman's Christian Association and arranged for Miss Wyend's stay the home of that association until she recovers.

LAID OUT BY LIGHTNING,

But After Being Unconscious for Five Hours, Derden Recovered.

Montgomery, Ala., August 1.—(Special.)—John Derden, white, a road construction foreman, sat down under a tree two miles from the city today to eat his dinner. A cloud passed over and a bolt of lightning struck the tree, tearing it into splinters. Derden fell prostrate, his body being badly burned. He was laid out for dead, and for five hours he was presumed to be so. Suddenly he recovered and was on the sereets tonight entirely well except for his burns, which are painful but not serious. Two negroes who were also standing under the tree were partially paralyzed, but will receover.

POISON IN THE COFFEE.

Husband and Wife Were Made Deathly Sick—An Infant Dies.

Nashville, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—News has just been received of an attempt made Monday to poison the family of O. E. Smith, a prominent merchant living in the eastern part of Giles county. Some one placed a large quantity of poison in the coffee pot, and both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were made deathly sick. After hours of work, a physician succeeded in saving their lives, but Mrs. Smith had given nourishment to her six-weeks-old babe before she knew she was poisoned, and it died. The murderer has not been detected.

BRITISH TROOPS LANDED.

The Town of Bluefields Fortified—An Attack Expected.

Colon, Colombia, August 1.—Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.—The British warship, Mohawk, six guns, a twin-screw cruiser of the third class, commanded by Captain Leslie C. Stewart, has landed a force of sailors and marines at Bluefields.

The adherents of Chief Clarence, the Mosquito leader, have fortified the town of Bluefields and the river front in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the Nicaraguans, who are believed to be upon the point of making an advance from Rama.

Don't Want to Pay the Costs.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 1.—The notice of the federal clerk of the courts to the various railroad companies in Indiana to appear and pay the costs of the several injunctions issued at their demand against the strikers, has developed the fact that the roads intend to resist the payment of the costs. They would be charged for copies of restraining orders, but say that these were part of a proceeding for the benefit and protection of the United States, and that no part of the expense can be lawfully charged to them.

CALM AFTER STORM.

Butler and Tillman Do Not Call Each Other Names.

THEY DISAPPOINT THE CROWD

A Row Was Expected, but Both Are Quiet as Lambs.

GANTT AND ELLERBE QUARREL

The Latter Says That False Charges Have Been Made Against Him—Larry Gets Excited.

Spartanburg, S. C., August 1.—(Special.)—The meeting here today did not result as was expected. Serious trouble was looked for. Abundant precaution had been taken to prevent it, however. The crowd was noisy and turbulent at times and was insulting to Dr. Pope and Colonel D. P. Duncan. Some of the other candidates had a hard time.

Butler and Tillman both refrained from mentioning the name of each other and were quiet as lambs.

General Ellerbe belabored Larry Gantt in great style, denying all the charges which Gantt has made in The Headlight, and calling upon him to prove all he said. The charge that he attended a caucus at Wright's hotel, in Columbia, he denounced as an infamous lie. Turning to Larry Gantt he said. "And I call on the men who made the charge to prove it." The crowd began some Evans demonstrations and Ellert told them to vote for Evans if they wanted to, but for God's sake do not try to drag him and the other candidates in doing so.

Ellerbe then had a spat with Gantt. He said Gantt had published in his paper that at the Sunday caucus in Spartanburg, at which Ellerbe was present, the door was guarded by a negro, who conduced the antis therein. This was not so, he said, and Gantt had done it for the furpose of injuring him. "He owes it to himself to explain."

Gantt then arose and said that Davis Whitman and Lem Hill had told him that they had heard David Johnson and Dr. Patrick say that they were waiting on a negro to carry them to the caucus.

Ellerbe—Well, Gantt, I sent out for you, and they told me you were too drunk to come up the steps.

Larry Shakes His Fingers.

Yells and hurrahs of all kinds resulted, amid which Gantt was seen shaking his finger at Ellerbe, and demanding his authority. Ellerbe did not give it, and Gantt declared his authority was a liar. Ellerbe explained to the crowd that he knew Gantt was not himself, as he had gone riding with him that evening.

Ellerbe said that Gantt had once written to him that Spartanburg county was for him and it was misrepresentation that had since put the people here against him.

Some one asked him where he was when the mob was crowding the streets of Columbia during the Darlington trouble.

Ellerbe replied that he was standing by Tillman, and that the man who said otherwise was a liar and he could lick him.

Ellerbe made a good speech, commanding attention by his vigor, but his applause was feeble in comparison with that showered on Evans.

There was little new stuff in the speeches of Butler and Tillman. Butler was first, followed by Tillman. Butler wound up with the following peroration to the confederate soldiers:

A Tribute to the Soldier.

"There is a sentiment which binds all honorable soldiers that no political differences can ever interfere with. Here is my friend and comrade, Captain Dean, who rode with me in Virginia. Differing, as we may, on political matters, there is nothing that can ever destroy the sentiment of affection I have for him. I see young men here. Upon their shoulders must soon rest the social and moral responsibilities of life. But do not assume that the old confederate soldier is a thing of the past, and as long as God chooses to allow us to remain, nothing can destroy the influence for good which he exercises. Cherish the memory and services of your fatners and forefathers if you expect to receive the benediction of your God and country. Never turn your back on them. You cannot appreciate the character of that struggle, where we came out of the army wounded and maimed, to begin life without a dollar in our pockes. The survival of those men, under the difficulties surrounding them, will stand as an everlasting monument to the courage of that gallant band. I see men with the frost of winters settling upon their head, but they are still erect with the splendid independence of American citizenship, making no apologies for the part they took, and condemning no one. As long as that spirit exists we will be all right and the people will come together."

His speech was well received, and perfect order prevailed.

THE GANTT-DUNCAN FEUD.

Larry Issues a Hostile Statement Concerning the Row.

Columbia, S. C., August 1.—(Special)—Colonel Larry Gantt, the well-known editor of The Piedmont Headlight, requests the publication of the following statement concerning his experiences with Congressional Candidate D. P. Duncan on the stump, inasmuch as Colonel Duncan's statement has already been published:

"Duncan and I met at the county alliance meeting at Inman, and I took the opening speech, and arraigned Duncan under sixteen specific charges.

"He did not reply to a single one, but took exceptions to my referring to the fact that he parted his hair in the middle and divided his name with an apostrophe. The following is the verbatim report.

"When my time came to speak I looked around and Duncan had left the stand. I stated that Duncan had been attacking me at long range, and behind my back, and now that I had placed some salt on the rabbit's tail and caught him, I demanded that he come upon the stand, where I could look square into his eye, and tell him just what I had published in regard to his record, and defied him to deny a single charge.

"I started out by asking Duncan if he was not running as an alliance candidate for congress. Duncan replied that he was a farmers' and not an alliance candidate. I then asked him to please remove his hat, which he did, and I replied: 'Well, boys, here's your farmers' candidate; and isn't he a regular rose geranium leaf of an agriculturist? Look at him! Who ever heard of a farmer parting his hair in the middle, who divided his name with an apostrophe, and named D'Arcy?'

"I then took up Duncan's record and showed how he had been used by the railroads to charge the people more than other states were allowed; how he had misrepresented the alliance, and reviewed his public record. I spoke for one hour, and in conclusion defied Duncan to refute a single charge that I had made.

"Duncan arose and said something about being attacked by a Georgia buzzard. I stepped in front of him, shook my finger in his face and told him that the business of a buzzard was to discover carrion, and that I had found it in him; that I had rather be a Georgia buzzard than a South Carolina thief, which charge I had branded upon his (Duncan's) brow.

"Here the personal controversy ended. Duncan did not attempt to deny any charge that I had made.

"The next day we met at West Springs, in Duncan's own county of Union, and although he had the opening speech, he did not refer to either myself or the charges I had made against him. But just so soon as my back is turned, he again begins his denunciation of me."

PALMETTO IS ON SALE AGAIN.

Governor Tillman's Dispensaries Are in Full Blast.

Columbia, S. C., August 1.—(Special.)—"Three more barrooms opened this morning," was the language of a Columbia saloon keeper describing the opening of the dispensaries, in the city. The state bars are doing business at the old stands all over the state today and the state wholesale dispensary here is hard at work filling orders to the retail shops.

The reopening has been accompanied with not the slightest excitement and so far the liquor situation in this city has not been changed in the least. Saloon keepers, or what the governor calls "four-eyed tigers," have been selling whisky today as usual and there was no pretense of concealment.

Official and non-official fluids are being "dispensed" with equal freedom, but the sales of the latter have been nominal. How long this condition will prevail nobody knows. Not a whisky constable is in the city. The governor is absent on his campaign tour and there is nothing to annoy the "tigers." Some of them say that they will close up shop Saturday night, but this is taken with a grain of salt. Others boldly assert that the governor's sole idea in reopening the official bars is to dispose of and realize on his stock on hand and that he will make no effort to rigidly enforce the restrictive features of the act of 1893, until it has been declared valid by the state or federal courts.

IOWA'S DEMOCRATS

Endorsed the Chicago Platform and Demanded Fulfillment of Pledges.

Des Moines, Ia., August 1.—The democratic state convention met here today with ex-Governor Boies as permanent chairman. The following ticket was nominated by acclamation:

Secretary of state, H. F. Dale, of Polk; auditor, John W. Sitfield, of Guthrie; treasurer, L. W. White, of Wayne; supreme judges, long term, John Cleggert, of Cerri Gordo; short term, Edward W. Mitchell, of Fremont; attorney general, J. D. F. Smith, of Cherokee; railroad commissioner, W. L. Parker, of Osceola; clerk of supreme court, D. T. North, of Dallas; for supreme court reporter, J. J. Shea, of Council Bluffs.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the platform of the national democratic convention in 1892, and demand of the democratic representatives in congress that they carry out the same good faith. They commend the administration of President Cleveland and his letter to Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee and favor the election of senators by the people. The financial plank is as follows: "With the convention of 1892, we adhere to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with, and redeemable in such coin. And we favor such legislation as will faithfully carry out these pledges to the people."

TENNESSEE VOTES TODAY.

The Democrats Will Carry the State by a Handsome Majority.

Nashville, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—Tonight closed an unusually quiet campaign. At tomorrow's election there will be chosen five members of the state supreme court and the criminal, circuit and chancery court judges, attorney general, members of the county court and all the county officers throughout the state.

As to the supreme court, the only question is as to the size of the democratic majority. There are only two tickets, the republicans and populists having combined on a ticket composed of four republicans and one populist. Chairman Baker, of the republican state committee, tonight conceded that the democratic ticket would win. He said that he estimated a few days ago that the democratic majority would be between 10,000 and 15,000. Since then he had learned that there was a lack of organization among East Tennessee democrats and there was a possibility that the race would be close enough to be interesting. The democrats estimate their majority at anywhere between twenty and forty thousand.

BAD BLOOD IN CHATTANOOGA.

The A. P. A. Attack Two Candidates in Bitter Circulars.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—The election for Hamilton county officers occurs tomorrow. This city is in a great state of excitement and fights and brawls are occurring frequently. This campaign has been the most bitter ever held here for years, and the malignant attacks of the republicans upon the democratic candidates may yet bring about trouble, which is hourly expected.

Tonight the American Protective Association issued a circular condemning County Judge Whiteside, candidate for re-election, and L. J. Sharp, democratic candidate for sheriff. The American Protective Association is fighting them bitterly and the organization has fused with the republicans and populists in order to defeat the democratic ticket.

Deadlock in Texas.

Halletsville, Tex., August 1.—(Special.)—The tenth congressional district convention is hopelessly deadlocked. Seven hundred and two ballots have been taken and all are the same—Gresham, the present congressman, 30; Lane, 23. Both sides say they will give way to no dark horse. Lane's faction wants the candidates to go before the people again in primaries. Cleveland will be almost unanimously endorsed.

Hutcheson Nominated.

Houston, Tex., August 1.—The first district congressional convention met here today and renominated J. C. Hutcheson, to succeed himself. Ben Campbell, Hutcheson's law partner, bitterly opposed the resolutions endorsing Cleveland but despite Hutcheson's hatred of Cleveland, a qualified endorsement of the administration was passed.

A Tobacco Firm Assigns.

New York, August 1.—William Eggert and Conrad Eggert, composing the firm of William Eggert & Co., tobacco merchants, at 245 Pearl street, today assigned to Theodore Rohrberg, with preferences aggregating $45,000.

GEORGIA'S WARWICKS

Democracy's King Makers Are Here to Attend the Convention.

THIS IS A FATEFUL DAY TO THE PARTY

By the Work That Is Done the People Will Judge.

OPINIONS OF THE LEADING MEN

They State That the Platform Should Speak Clearly—Hundreds of Party Workers on the Ground.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

From 9 o'clock until 12—District caucuses, as announced below.

At 10 o'clock—Meeting of the state executive committee.

At 12 o'clock—Convention called to order by Chairman Fort.

This will be a momentous day in the history of the democracy of Georgia. At noon the state convention will be pulled to order by Hon. Allen Fort, as chairman of the state executive committee, and, after organizing, the work of naming the party's nominees and of adopting a platform for them will be accomplished.

It is an event of importance in every respect. It is of more than ordinary importance for a great deal may be said to depend upon the action of the convention and the contest of which that action is a preliminary step.

AN ALL-DAY OCCUPATION FOR THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Aside from the election of the democratic nominees, this contest will be most important because if the democracy of Georgia pulls together, acting in unity and bringing out its full strength, it will sweep the state in such a way as to forever settle the third party. And it will be a contest fraught with interest and significance to the party throughout the country.

There is no question about the nominees. In no instance except one, is there a contest.

The Most Important Work.

But the convention work will not by any means be ended when these selections are made. The most important act which will devolve upon the members of the convention will be the selection of the platform—that is the resolutions which they adopt bearing upon the questions now agitating the people, not only of Georgia, but of the entire country.

That the convention must take a decided stand in its resolutions is recognized by all the leaders of the party, and that it must take a stand in accordance with the wishes of the people of the state, goes without saying.

STEVE CLAY IS KEPT BUSY.

This question of resolutions was the one most discussed by the delegates who thronged the Kimball and Markham corridors last night. It is a universal sentiment that there should be no clash upon this matter in the convention, and to that end leading members of the party, representing different views, held informal meetings during the day to see if resolutions could not be drafted upon which all could unite. These meetings were entirely informal and there was a free and general exchange of ideas. That there is a difference of opinion, there is no doubt; but the vast majority of those who will be in the convention declare themselves strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. They believe in standing squarely to the Georgia interpretation of the last national platform, and while nobody desires to censure the president or the administration, the sentiment is entirely against anything which approaches an endorsement of the administration's financial policy.

The expressions on this line come from all parts of the state and the leading men everywhere are very strong in what they say. The resolutions adopted by the tenth district convention were very generally and very favorably commented upon. Coming as they do from the district where there is greatest danger from populism, and in

which the democracy will find its hardest fight, these resolutions are regarded as highly significant, and they unquestionably had great weight with even those gentlemen who have heretofore held contrary views on the subject. Coming right on the top of them, the fifth district resolutions made a deep impression, and so did those adopted by the convention which nominated Judge Lawson, being as they were a strong endorsement of the Chicago platform, and containing not a word in endorsement of the administration or its

SPEAKERSHIP POSSIBILITIES.
Warren Hill. Mark Hodge.
Bill Fleming. John Boifeuillet.

financial policy. These resolutions are highly significant as coming from the convention which nominated Judge Lawson, who has been recognized as one of the strongest administration men.

There is little doubt as to what the action of the convention will be. The leaders of the party realize the absolute necessity for a clear and distinct statement of the party's position on this financial question which is bound to be the leading question in the coming campaign. Colonel Atkinson, who will be the nominee of the party, has declared himself strongly and distinctly on this question, putting himself squarely on the platform as it was interpreted to the people of Georgia in the last campaign, demanding the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver without waiting for international agreement. That he will be given a platform in accordance with his views, goes without saying.

SOME PLATFORM EXPRESSIONS

On all sides the necessity for a decisive expression in the resolutions is strongly urged. Hon. Felix Corput, who is one of the strongest men in north Georgia, said last night in speaking on this subject: "Our people would not of course go so far as to censure President Cleveland, but they believe in reaffirming our allegiance to the platform of 1892 and then telling what we mean by that platform. It is no time to deal in generalities. The people of this state believe that silver should be restored to its proper state as primary money, and unless we say so in no uncertain terms, there are a good many people who may, perhaps, be carried over to the third party. In north Georgia we will have a hard fight on our hands and in order to whip it we must keep every democrat in

COLONEL JIM SMITH IS OGLETHORPE'S PATRIARCH.

the party. We cannot be too careful on this subject of resolutions."

Hon. Sim Whatley, of Coweta county, is very strong in his expressions as to the necessity of making strong declarations on the line of the platform of the party and urging that its demands be carried out. "We cannot possibly afford,' said he, "to endorse the financial policy of the administration as I have heard urged here today. The farmers of Georgia believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and they believe that it is all folly to talk of waiting for international agreement. There is no use whipping around the stump on this question. We are not making a platform for the national democracy, but we are making one for the de-

MAJOR BACON FINDS HOSTS OF FRIENDS.

mocracy of Georgia to stand on, and to do that we must represent the sentiments of the democrats of the state. The democrats believe in the Chicago platform as it was interpreted to them in the last campaign. Both Colonel Atkinson and General Evans made their campaigns on that platform. They went into every part of the state and had a better opportunity than anybody else to test the sentiment of the people. They certainly could not under any circumstances have made the speeches they did had they not known that the sentiment of the people of the state was that way. I tell you, unless such resolutions are adopted, there is grave danger of losing the votes of many democrats. I know what I'm speaking about. I'm a

THREE OF A GOOD KIND.

farmer myself and have had an opportunity of learning the sentiments of the farmers all through our section of the state."

Hon. Jim Whitehead, who is the most prominent democrat in Warren county and one of the ablest men of Georgia, expressed the same sentiment. "I tell you," said he, "it is very necessary that we make a positive declaration of our interpretation of the party platform. The democrats in our section of the state know better than anybody else the dangers of losing votes to the populists. This question of resolutions is, at this time, the most important matter which the convention has to consider, and I sincerely hope that there will be no faltering, but that we will all get together and pass resolutions which will be thoroughly in accord with the position of the democratic party in this state."

Hon. Sam Hatcher, who was a member of the last senate, and who is one of the most prominent democrats of Muscogee county, is very strongly in favor of the adoption of resolutions which will put the party squarely where it stood in the last campaign—that is on the line of the platform as interpreted by the democratic speakers to the people of the state. "I have heard some talk," said he, "of an effort being made by extreme friends of the administration to have the administration endorsed in all its acts, its financial policy and all that. To do that would be suicidal. I know that in

BILL VENABLE FINDS FRIENDS EVERYWHERE.

all the counties around us it would mean the loss of hundreds of democratic votes. The people of Georgia believe in the restoration of silver to its place as primary money and believe that this could be accomplished without waiting for any international agreement. I was talking today with Hon. J. T. McGhee, the newly elected representative from Harris county. He told me that he felt certain that an endorsement of the administration's financial policy would mean the loss of at least two hundred votes to him in his race in that county. That is but one case, but the same is true in all of the counties in our section."

Hon. J. M. McAfee, of Canton, talked strongly on the same line. He said that there was a strong possibility of an increase in the populist vote unless the resolutions which the convention adopts are on the right line. He says that the same state of affairs obtains all through north Georgia and that it will be necessary for the party to make a clean cut declaration on this subject, and one which will represent

THE EX-GOVERNOR IS POPULAR.

the opinions of the democrats of Georgia.

"I am straight out for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a 16 to 1 ratio, and this should be brought about at once," said Hon. T. E. Massengale, of Norwood. "I tell you it's the only way, and the only platform on which we can hope to be victorious. We people in the tenth district know what it is to have a fight on our hands, and we know that it is no time for quibbling or for any half-hearted business. We ought to endorse the principles of the party and demand that they be carried into effect at once. Unless we put ourselves on a platform that agrees straight out with the interpretation given to the platform of 1892 in the campaign right here in Georgia, we cannot hope for success. The sentiment of the people is squarely on that line and unless the party declares itself that way, I believe that thousands of votes will be lost to us."

"As for me," said Hon. J. N. Hale, of Rockdale, who is a member of the state executive committee, "I stand squarely on the resolutions which were adopted by the fifth district convention today. I believe in talking right out and saying what we mean. That is the platform to on, and, as I understand it, we want a platform with which to get votes here in Georgia. It is no time to commit political suicide. The third party is just hoping for us to make some sort of a break, and it is their only chance for success. If we put ourselves squarely on what is the true democratic platform, we will sweep the state, and at the same time sweep the third party out of existence. It is a crucial time here in Georgia, and it is our duty to meet the issue and to whip the fight."

Mr. Tom Atkinson, of Meriwether, who is a brother of Colonel Atkinson, and is one of the most popular fellows in the state, does not hesitate to express very pointedly his views on this subject of the platform. "We should declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver," said he, "with such restrictions as will preserve the parity, and we should demand that this be put into effect without waiting for any international agreement."

One of the most prominent figures in the lobbies last evening was Hon. James M. Smith, the great farmer of Oglethorpe, who is a member of the state executive committee, and who is one of the strongest men in Georgia. Colonel Smith is a strong

THE SIAMESE TWINS.
Dick Johnson and Bob Berner.

believer in the necessity of making a platform that accords with the ideas of the democracy of the state, and says that unless this is done there is grave danger to the party.

These are but a few of the many expressions on the same line that are heard on all sides. They come, however, from men from all parts of the state and from men who are close in touch with the people. They are, therefore, of great value as showing the opinion of the people of the state. Hundreds of interviews on the same line could have been gotten from the delegates who are here.

Should Remain to the End.

In view of the fact that is is possible that there may be some controversy over the resolutions and as this is in many respects the most important act of the convention, it is urged upon all the delegates that they do not leave the convention hall until this matter is settled. It is very sincerely hoped by the majority of the delegates and party leaders that there will be no friction on this matter, but, of course, such a thing is possible and that being the case it is urged that all delegates remain.

OTHER WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Next to this question of resolutions, the question of the temporary chairmanship was perhaps that most talked about. Mr. Tom Cobb is making an active canvass for the position, and he has many young friends actively at work for him. He has made a very pleasant impression and many friends. It seems, however, to be the general opinion that Judge Boynton will be called to

JUDGE SMITH HAILS FROM HAWKINSVILLE.

that position. Judge Boynton is one of the strongest and ablest men in Georgia and was one of the strongest advocates of General Evans in the contest for the nomination. He has hosts of admirers throughout the state who believe that the selection of such a man would go very far toward healing any differences which may have resulted from the contest for the nomination; and that his selcetion would in every way be an element of strength. In urging this they do not in any way disparage Mr. Cobb or his splendid ability, which is so generally recognized, but they believe that at this time Judge Boynton should be the man selected.

As to the Nominees.

As to the nominees of the convention, there will, in all probability, be but one contest and that will be over the nomination for secretary of state. Both Colonel Candler and Mr. Clifton were circulating among the delegates yesterday and each talked with confidence of the result being in his favor.

There will, of course, be no contest for governor, attorney general, treasurer, comptroller general and there will hardly be any for the commissionership of agriculture, as it is acknowledged by both Mr. Calvin and Colonel Waddell that Commissioner Nesbitt has more than enough delegates pledged to him to insure his nomination. Both Colonel Waddell and Mr. Calvin are on hand, and were yesterday familiar figures about the hotel lobbies.

This Morning's Work.

As announced in another column the district caucuses will be held this morning. At 10 o'clock the state executive committee will hold its last meeting in parlor 101 at the Kimball, and will be called to order by Chairman Fort. This meeting is, however, purely informal and it will simply close up the work of the present committee, leaving it in shape to be turned over to the new committee which the convention will select.

The members of the present state executive committee are:

Chairman, Hon. Allen Fort; vice chairman, Hon. J. L. Beach; state at large, Dr. J. W. Nelms, Judge J. L. Hardeman, Hon. George R. Brown and Mr. Clark Howell, who, as member of the national executive committee is ex-officio a member at large of the state executive committee; first district, Gazaway Hartridge and U. P. Wade; second district, H. C. Sheffield and J. L. Hand; third district, J. H. Hodges and W. E. Steed; fourth district, B. H. Richardson and T. C. Crenshaw; fifth district, J. N. Hale and W. T. Kimsey; sixth district, M. H. Sandwich and E. E. Pound; seventh district, D. B. Hamilton and J. Z. Foster; eighth district, J. M. Smith and H. W.

Baldwin; ninth district, George L. Bell and Howard Thompson; tenth district, A. L. Wooten and T. L. Hunt; eleventh district, J. L. Beach and W. M. Clements.

The big rally which had been talked of, and at which Judge Crisp had been invited to be present and make the principal address, will probably not materialize, as it is absolutely impossible for Speaker Crisp to leave Washington at this time.

Mixin' with the Boys.

It was a day of mixin' with the boys, and both the Kimball and the Markham corridors were filled with people from sunrise until midnight. A number of the promient delegates are at the Aragon, but naturally they drifted to the Kimball and the Markham during the day, for here are political headquarters.

Colonel Atkinson arrived in the city about noon, and his rooms at the Kimball, 507 and 509, presented the busiest kind of a scene from the hour of his arrival. He was, of course, the central figure there, and whenever he showed himself in the lobbies, and all day and far into the night his rooms were filled with callers. A man who goes

through a policial campaign makes many acquaintances and many friends in all parts of the state, and from almost every county came callers—men who had worked for him in the nomination and men who had worked against him, all of them standing now squarely on the same platform and ready and anxious to put in the best work in their power for the man who will bear the democratic standard to victory.

Today Colonel Atkinson's headquarters will be in parlors Nos. 102 and 104, on the first floor, just off the arcade, and as hundreds of delegates and visitors will come in on the morning trains, these rooms will naturally be the Mecca to which all will drift.

The arrival of the Atkinson special on the West Point this morning will be an event which will doubtless create a good deal of interest. This will bring to the city several hundred of Colonel Atkinson's warm friends and admirers from his home county and the adjoining ones, which were so strong in their support of him. One person whose arrival is looked forward to with a very great deal of interest is Mrs. Atkinson, who will come on that train. The magnificent aid which this charming lady rendered her husband during the contest is a part of the history of the campaign, and everybody is anxious to do her honor—not for that reason alone, but on account of her own attractive personality. Mrs. Atkinson has already many warm friends here in Atlanta, and coming, as she will, as the governor's wife, she will be given most hearty welcome. Mrs. Atkinson had not expected to come to the convention but a number of the ladies of Newnam wanted to come and prevailed upon her to accompany them.

WITH THE DELEGATES.

Among the earlier arrivals during the day was Hon. Warner Hill, the brilliant young statesman from Meriwether county, who is one of Colonel Atkinson's friends and closest advisers. No man in Georgia

has more friends and admirers than Warner Hill, and the reception which he received was very much like an ovation.

The arrival by the Georgia train of Hon. Hamilton McWhorter was the signal for an equally enthusiastic ovation, which was a remarkable testimonial to the popularity of this young and brilliant Georgian. Everybody seemed sorry that Hamp had not been chosen to represent the eighth district in congress, but the judge himself looked happy and serene, and said: "Yes, we had a right lively contest, but it was a thoroughly friendly one, and it has left no bitterness to regret. You will find the party in excellent shape in the eighth district, and we will roll up our usual majority. Of course, I shall take off my coat to help Judge Lawson, who is my personal friend, and shall put in the strongest work I know how for the democratic nominees. You will find the old eighth all right in every respect, and you can just put her down as the banner democratic district of the state." Judge McWhorter is one of the strongest and ablest young men in the state and is one of the men whose political future is of the brightest. His friends are legions, and nobody has more enthusiastic ones.

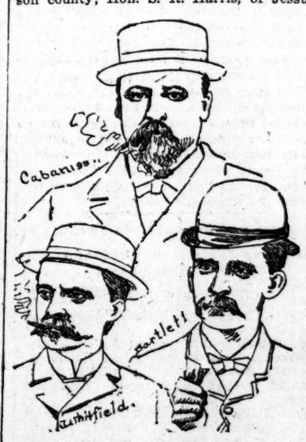
The Macon delegation came in about thirty strong, each man wearing a handsome badge stating where he hailed from and why he is here. The delegation came up in a special car and at different stations along the road were joined by delegates from other counties. When they came into the Kimball house they immediately took possession of things and made their presence felt. Among those who came up on the train were Messrs. J. T. Lowe, Sam Altmayer, J. H. Hunnicutt, Morris Harris, Editors Allen and Price, of The Telegraph; W. T. Wommack C. I. McAlroy, R. H. Smith, B. W. Sperry, E D. Huguenin, Morris Happ, R. B. Baron and others.

Elberton sent in a large delegation, consisting of Messrs. H. K. Gardner, E. B. Fite, Mack Arnold, T. O. Taber, L. M. Hurd, W. S. Arnold, D. C. Smith, P. M. Hawes, J. C. Brown and Jack Sahannon.

Hon. John Boifeuillet came up from Macon on a late train last night and was at once the center of a group of enthusiastic

friends from all parts of the state, for John has many friends from Rabun gap to Tybee light. All of them were glad to hear, as they had heard from other members of the Macon delegation, that his chances for being returned to the legislature are bright. The rest of the state undoubtedly believes that Bibb county should send him back to the legislature, for certainly Bibb has had no better representative than he. In the event of his return he will be a very strong factor in the speakership race. His service as speaker pro tem. of the last house demonstrated his ability in this line and he will have very many warm supporters, not only among those who were in the last house, but from all parts of the state.

The Markham house register had to be specially enlarged to take in the names of the great number of delegates to the convention who are registered at that hotel. Manager Scoville had his hands full, but as usual, took care of his guests in a manner that pleased all. Out of the two or three hundred who are registered there, Colonel Jim Smith, of Oglethorpe, and the two representatives from that county, Hon. J. M. Jarrell and Hon. I. H. Pittard, were among the prominent ones. Others of special note were Hon. W. T. Wallace, the new representative from Morgan county; Hon. E. L. Moore, of Sparta; ex-Senator R. M. W. Glenn, of LaFayette; Hon. M. A. T. Tatum, of Trenton. Hon. A. S. Giles and Hon. C. G. Gray, who are the new representatives from Houston county; Colonel Peter Riley, of Savannah; Hon. J. M. McBride, of Haralson county; Hon. S. R. Harris, of Jessup,



who is senator from his district; Hon. J. A. Morrow and Hon. A. P. Adamson, of Clayton county; Captain Bob Berner, of Greenville; Hon. N. C. Campbell, of Chalybeate Springs; Editor Charley Pendleton and S. B. Goodwin, of Valdosta; T. J. Brooks, of Cordele; Secretary of State Candler, Judge Hutchins, of Gwinnett; Ed Hewitt, of Carrollton; Hon. Trammell Starr, of Dalton, who will, in all probability, be in the next senate; Hon. H. A. Hall, of Coweta county, who will present the name of Colonel Atkinson to the convention; Hon. W. Y. Holland, or Hart, and a number of others.

Judge Boynton came in from Griffin last evening and was immediately the center of a group of admirers. The judge has not been a candidate for the temporary chairmanship but his friends all over the state have been urging him for the position and they say there is no question of his being selected. He is one of the ablest men in Georgia and one of the best.

Burke county has a way of sending a splendid delegation to the legislature, and judging by the sample of the new delegation, it will be fully up to the standard. Hon. R. C. Neely, who is one of the new members of the house, came up yesterday with the Burke delegation to the convention, which also included Colonel W. E. Jores and a number of other prominent men. Mr. Neely is one of the most prominent young men in Burke county, and he is sure to make a very favorable impression on the house. It is needless to say that the Burke boys are putting in good work for Hon. Howard Calloway in his candidacy for the judgeship for the Augusta ircuit.

Hon. Joe Dunham, who has been nominated for the legislature in Marion county, has made many friends. "I think we are all right in Marion county, especially if they give us the right kind of a platform," said he. "A very great deal will depend on that. We must stand squarely to the Chicago platform and say what we mean in talking about it."

Hon. Fleming duBignon is one of the prominent figures in the convention gathering. Flem duBignon has friends all over Georgia, and he is in his element when he gets to a state convention.

Hon. Rube Mobley, of Harris, is one of the strongest friends of Colonel Atkinson, and is a prominent figure about the lobbies where politics are being talked.

As announced yesterday, Hon. Hewlett A. Hall, the representative from Coweta county, will present Colonel Atkinson's name to the convention. The nomination will be seconded by several gentlemen, among them ex-Senator Persons, of Talbot; Hon. Robert L. Berner, of Monroe, and Mr. Jim Blount, of Bibb.

Judge Charley Adamson, of Carroll, who is not a politician but who is one of the best lawyers in western Georgia, happened in yesterday, and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

Major W. T. Gary, United States district attorney for the southern district, and Captain Frank Leverett, United States marshal for the same district, were among the early arrivals yesterday.

Dr. Tom Chambers, of Montezuma, who, in addition to being the best dentist in his part of the state, is, as he puts it, mayor of the "biggest little town on earth," says this is the first time he has been to Atlanta in ten years. He is one of Colonel Atkinson's enthusiastic friends, and couldn't resist the temptation to come this time.

Among the callers at Atkinson's headquarters were three of Colonel Atkinson's boyhood friends, who are now substantial farmers of Meriwether county, their places adjoining Colonel Atkinson's Meriwether plantation. They were Messrs. W. F. Gay J. W. Estes and James Thrash. Another caller was Mr. W. S. Franklin, of Pike county, who was farm superintendent for Colonel Atkinson for several years, and is very much attached to him, being one of his most enthusiastic followers.

Among the Augusta men who are here are Senator Bryan Cumming, Hon. Boykin Wright, Major George T. Barnes, Hon. Dan Fogarty, one of the new members from Richmond; Hon. W. H. Fleming, Mr. Ed Hook, of The Chronicle, and, of course, Captain, Dick Wilson.

Sam Atkinson came up from Brunswick yesterday morning to swell the good delegation from Glynn. That's a county which always sends a lot of good fellows.

Among the Savannahians who had put in an appearance last night were Messrs. Pope Barrow, Fleming duBignon, Samuel Reynolds, Frank McDermott, W. H. Ragan and J. J. Morrisey. Wallace Fraser, solicitor general for the Chatham circuit, came on in advance of the others.

Among the Gwinnett delegation are Hon. W. E. Simmons, Judge Hutchins and Hon. Charley Brand. Captain Bill Smith was missing yesterday, but he will probably be in today.

Captain Bascom Myrick is here from Americus, and is reinforced by Messrs. J. C. Roney, L. Stapleton and J. L. Hudson, prominent citizens of Judge Crisp's home.

Mr. R. J. Atkinson, of Greenville, one of the brothers of Colonel Atkinson, was making friends about the corridors last evening. He is a prominent merchant of Greenville.

Hon. W. H. Venable, who is making an active canvass for the senate presidency, is meeting with a great deal of encouragement. A number of members of the new senate are here, and the expressions of friendship for Mr. Venable are almost universal. Hon. W. A. Broughton and Judge Walter Beeks are being urged to make the race for the senate presidency, but neither has as yet decided what he will do. Charley Brand's friends are also urging him, but he is in the same fix—that is, undecided.

DISTRICT MEETINGS CALLED.

All the delegates from the third congressional district are requested to meet at the railroad commissioner's office at the capitol at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Fifth District.

The fifth congressional district delegates will meet at the office of the state school commissioner at 11 o'clock this morning sharp. Prompt attendance is urged.

The Seventh District.

Delegates from the seventh congressional district will meet at the senate chamber in the capitol at 10 o'clock this morning. Colonel S. B. Hamilton issues the call.

The Ninth District.

Ninth congressional district delegates will meet at the comptroller general's office at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Eleventh District.

Delegates from the eleventh district will meet at 9:30 this morning in room 20 at the Kimball.

NOTICE.

For the remainder of this season, we will sell our entire stock of

LADIES' TAN LOW SHOES Regardless of Former Prices.

We have a few pairs of Child's Red Oxford Ties still left, which are going at

FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.

Byck Bros. & Co.

FOOT COVER STORE ALL MANKIND,
27 WHITEHALL.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Parder, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED Norwegian COD LIVER OIL WITH GUAIACOL

It is as easy to explain a cold as to catch one. The skin, exposed to a sudden change in temperature, ceases to throw off waste matter, and double duty is imposed upon the lungs. Hence, inflammation of the bronchial tubes and frequently consumption. A medicine to cure consumption must help not only the lungs but the stomach, because good appetite and good digestion are required to fortify the system. Slocum's Ozonized Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with Guaiacol, is a great flesh-maker.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

Much Run Down

Was my condition, says Mr. Wm. Weatherford, tax collector at Key West, Florida. My appe-

Mr. Wm. Weatherford

tite was poor and I was quite miserable. Friends advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken 5 bottles, and am much better, have gained in weight, and enjoy a good appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25c.

TAX AMENDMENTS.

Birmingham Must Be Allowed to Increase Her Rate,

OR BANKRUPTCY WILL CLAIM HER

Alabama Is Next to Poor in Matters of Education—Friends of Education Urge the Hundley School Amendment.

Montgomery, Ala., August 1.—(Special.)—Among the most important questions which next Monday's election will decide is the fate of the Birmingham tax amendment. The honor and the future welfare of Birmingham, the foremost city in Alabama, the pride of every patriotic citizen of the state, are at stake, and it is entirely possible that disaster may be brought upon her by the oversight and indifference of the voters. Birmingham desires to increase her tax rate by one-fourth of 1 per cent. Her annual income is not equal to the demands upon her treasury. Her revenues have fallen to $168,000. The interest on her public debt is $91,000. Her school appropriation is $40,000. Her fire department costs something like $30,000. Her water contract calls for $18,000. These four items aggregate $179,000, much more than the total income, and to this must be added the cost of maintaining the police and sanitary departments, the official salary list, the street improvements and the lights. These several items cannot be reduced materially, except in the case of the school appropriation, and, of course, the average voter does not desire to compel Birmingham to economize in that direction. The city is bound up in a water contract. The garbage carts and sanitation cannot be dispensed with, for sickness and death would result. The fire department must be maintained, for if it should be done away with the fire insurance rates would be largely increased. The salaries of the city officers might be cut a few thousand a year, but the difference would not be material. The electric lights cannot be turned off. The police force, which is already ridiculously small, cannot be done away with, for if any city needs a police force any more than Birmingham it is far removed from this section of the moral vineyard. The only way the city can save materially—in fact, the only possible course left for her, in the event of the failure to prevail of the Birmingham amendment, is the abolishment of her public schools by the withholding from them of the $40,000 appropriation.

On the 21st day of February, 1893, an act of the general assembly of Alabama was approved, which was enacted for the purpose of submitting to the people of this state at the next general election a proposed amendment to the constitution by which the city of Birmingham will be empowered to levy a special tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the property in the city to pay the interest on its bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the bonds at maturity.

At the present time the city cannot levy a tax of more then 50 per cent on each $100 worth of property.

In 1892 the assessed value of the property of the city amounted to between $21,000,000 and $22,000,000. In 1893 the assessment fell down to about $17,000,000, and in 1894 it is estimated at about $15,000,000.

The city has bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,630,000. The annual interest on these bonds amounts to $91,000. The estimated expenditures for the general expenses of the city for 1894 amount to $248,000. This added to the interest on the bonds amounts to the grand total of $339,000. The very strictest economy would only reduce this estimate a few thousand dollars. The revenue from all sources for the year 1894 will not exceed the sum of $166,000.

These figures show that one of two things must be done, either the city must be allowed to increase its taxation or it must default on its bonds and go into practical bankruptcy.

This amendment will affect no part of the state except the city of Birmingham, so that Birmingham is simply asking the privilege of taxing herself and no one else, in order that she may meet her obligations and pay the expenses of her city government.

There is no other large city in the state that is now limited to the tax rate of 50 cents on the $100. Mobile, Selma and Montgomery each levy a much larger tax to run their governments and pay the interest on their debts.

The people of Birmingham are earnestly appealing to the voters of the state to allow them the privilege of taxing themselves enough to keep them out of a state of bankruptcy. The only danger is that the amendment may fail of passage on account of the carelessness or lack of information on the part of the voters of the state. The Sayre law ballot will contain the following regarding this amendment:

"For the Birmingham amendment, yes."

"For the Birmingham amendment, no."

A cross mark, thus X, in front of the "For the Birmingham amendment, yes," will be a vote in favor of the amendment.

The Hundley School Amendment.

Another amendment to be submitted to the voters of the state, and one possibly of more general importance and interest, is the Hundley school amendment. The constitution of the state of Alabama now deprives the legislature of the power to permit any city, town, township or school district to levy a special tax for the education of its children. Many communities desire to do so. Many do not, probably. All that the amendment asks is that such a change be made in the constitution as will permit communities and neighborhoods to support schools by special local taxation, or not, just as they may choose.

The clause of the constitution restricting local taxation now reads:

Section 2, of article VI, of the constitution:

"No power to levy taxes shall be delegated to individuals or private corporations—"

As proposed to be amended, it will read:

"No power to levy taxes shal be delegated to individuals or private corporations; Provided, That the general assembly may confer upon the trustees of the school districts in this state the power to levy within their districts a special tax of not more than one-fourth of 1 per centum, to be applied exclusively to maintaining the public schools in the districts in which said tax is levied; provided, that the money collected from persons of the white race may by law be applied exclusively to the education of children of the white race; and the money collected from persons of the colored race, may by law be applied exclusively to the education of the childreh of the colored race."

Under the new election law the substance of this amendment will be printed on the official ballot, accompanied by the words "Yes" and "No." By each word is left a blank square. If the voter makes a cross mark by "Yes" he votes for the amendment, and vice versa. If he makes no mark at all, it counts the same as a vote against it, for to be dopted an amendment must receive an affirmative majority of all the votes cast for members of the legislature.

No material opposition to either of these amendments has developed in either party, and the only fear entertained is that, in the excitement and enthusiasm with which other state issues are being discussed and considered by voters, these two important measures will be ignored. Alabama stands second to the last state in the union in the matter of public schools. While the politicians have ignored, in a measure, these amendments and discussed instead national matters that properly can cut no figure in our state elections, the teachers and other friends of education have been at work, and it appears at this time that the efforts of James K. Powers, Chappell Cory and others who have pushed this matter will prevail in spite of the indifference of the state politicians.

Whisky Barred in Hinds County.

Jackson, Miss., August 1.—(Special.)—The returns show that Hinds county has gone dry by a vote of the people on the sale of whisky by some three hundred majority. Jackson has eight saloons, the only ones in the county. The sale of whisky is now prohibited by law for two years from next June, the date of the youngest license.

MISS WALSH WEDS.

Kirkland Does the Honorable Thing After Sobering Up.

TURPENTINE CONTINUES VERY DULL

The Factors Have Not Succeeded in Breaking the Bear Market—A Lawyer Is the Defendant in a Suit.

Savannah, Ga., August 1.—(Special)—Randolph Kirkland, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of ruining Miss Annie Walsh, and who was placed under a fifteen-hundred-dollar bond, married the complainant this morning, which brought an end to the case.

Kirkland was under the influence of liquor when arrested and is reported to have said today that he had intended to marry the girl all along, and that if he had been let alone there would have been no trouble whatever.

The marriage was not the result of threats, but was entered into by Kirkland voluntarily. The suit in the justice court was dismissed.

Spirits Are Still Dull.

There has been no change in the naval stores situation. The factors do not seem to have intimidated the buyers into paying 28 cents for spirits through their combination with a large buying firm which is supposed to be the antwerp Naval Stores Company. As yet outside of the large deal which was reported as having been made yesterday, but about which very little is known, no spirits whatever have changed hands. It may be that the fight to maintain prices is not over yet.

A Peddler Assaulted and Robbed.

Thomas Saad, one of the East India peddlers, who has been frequenting Savannah, was sent into the city this morning on the train from Lyons with a bad gash on his head and a cut on his shoulder. He reported having been set upon by three negroes, near Manassas. One of them struck him on the head with an ax and another on the shoulder, after which they robbed him of his pack and $50 in money, and left him for dead. He was unconscious when found, and is at present in a very critical condition, with a bare chance of living.

A Boy Is Missing.

A case of reported kidnaping has just come to light. Harry O'Brien left home Monday afternoon, July 25th, to post a letter and has not been heard of since. His mother, Mrs. Catherine Duggan, who recently separated from her second husband, believes that the boy, who was only thirteen years old, has been kidnaped. The matter is in the hands of the officers, and a thorough search is being made for the missing boy.

The most interesting law suit in Chatham county in some time is being tried in the superior court. It is the contest over the will of L. L. Hover, who, on account of domestic infelicity, left two-thirds of his property to his attorney, Mr. John Sullivan Schley, and only one-third to his wife and child.

The wife, in the interest of her child, is endeavoring to break the will on the ground that her husband was a chronic alcohol fiend, and that he was not in his right mind when the will was signed. The plaintiff's side admits that Hover was a hard drinker, but claims that he was of sound mind when the will was executed. It was shown that he had made seven wills during the last three years of his life. Mr. Schley, the legatee, is a well-known young lawyer, and the case is being watched with much interest. It has already consumed three days, and will probably take up the greater part of the week. The estate amounts to about $10,000.

KILLED HIS FRIEND.

A Young Man Named Corbett Strikes a Fatal Blow.

Columbus, Ga., August 1.—Young Chambliss, stenographer at the Empire mills, this city, and Jim Corbett, collector for the Bee Hive store, had a pleasant tussel this afternoon at the mill. Chambliss struck Corbett rather severely in the eye, which nettled him. Corbett struck Chambliss a blow over the heart with all of his power. Chambliss fell to the ground and expired in a few moments. The deceased was about eighteen years old and it is stated had suffered with a heart affection. Corbett is about twenty years of age and is deeply distressed, as the boys were good friends.

CONVICTS RELEASED.

Outside Parties Break in the Stockade and Free the Prisoners.

Davisboro, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The stockade of Mr. J. H. Jackson, convict lessee for Washington county, was broken into last night by outside parties, who cut the shackles from every convict in the stockade, giving them their liberty. None of them have been apprehended as yet, and with the good start which they gained it looks doubtful if they can be caught soon. The guard's house was located too far away for him to hear the noise. When he awoke this morning he found the prisoners gone.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Elberton, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Mr. D. M. Carlton, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Elbert, died at his home near Elberton last night and was buried this afternoon at Falling Creek church, of which he had lived a consistent member for many years. Mr. Carlton was the father of Rev. Thomas C. Carlton, of Slater, Mo., and of Dr. James Carlton, of South Carolina.

The funeral services were conducted in a most impressive manner by Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor of the Baptist church here.

Lumpkin, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Mr. George W. Ard, the veteran tax collector of Stewart county, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from congestive fever. He has been tax collector for Stewart county for about thirty consecutive years, and made an honest, faithful officer. He was a man of strong convictions, and determination, and as that stamp of men will always do, made some enemies. He was a badly wounded confederate soldier and the people of his county honored him for many years. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and Masonic fraternity. He was buried on Tuesday from the Baptist church with Masonic honors. He leaves a devoted wife and a large family of children.

Marietta, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Mr. Augustus W. York died her last night at 8:40 o'clock in the sixtieth year of his age. His death removes from the scenes of life another of Marietta's prominent landmarks. For thirty-five years he held a joint agency at this place for the Southern Express Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Western and Atlantic railroad, but as the commerce and population of the town increased and the business grew heavier he gave them all up, one by one, principally on account of failing health. He was, perhaps, one of the first telegraph operators in the state. From his earliest years he has been a devout Christian and a prominent and influential Baptist. At the age of fourteen he was baptised into the Social Circle Baptist church, and soon after this moved to Marietta to accept the position he has held so long. At the age of thirty he was made a deacon in the Marietta Baptist church, and for a number of years was the Sunday school superintendent. He was a Mason. He leaves a widow and five children and two grand children who survive him. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Baptist church and will be conducted by Rev. J. A. Wynne.

Washington, August 1.—Judge Joseph Holt, who was judge advocate general of the army, and at one time acted as secretary of war, died at his residence in this city today. His death was due indirectly to a fall sustained a few days ago, but to which he paid little attention.

Real merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures the medicine accomplishes.

LEFT HIS FAMILY.

An Augusta Man Runs Away from His Wife and Creditors.

MRS. SHAW ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

She Has Been in Hard Luck and Grew Despondent—A Hammer Falls Sixty Feet and Strikes a Man.

Augusta, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—William A. Leffingwell, who was foreman of Richards & Shaver's job printing office, has run off from the city, owing about $1,000 of debts and leaving his wife with her delicate baby penniless. Mrs. Leffingwell is a highly educated young woman, only twenty-two years old. She converses in several languages. She was a daughter of Sigbert Petersen, who was a wealthy Danish ship broker, of Savannah, and was a prominent citizen of that city. She has not a relative living in this country. Mr. Petersen left his daughter his estate, which was put in the care of Dr. George C. Hummell, who let the property depreciate. He is now in an insane asylum in New York. She has no idea where her husband has gone and has no hope of finding him.

The city council this afternoon appropriated $250 to send Chief Roulett to Montreal, Canada, to attend the national convention of fire chiefs and to invite the convention to meet in Augusta next August.

An Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. Martha L. Strom, who lives on "Pine row," opposite the Augusta mill, drank a whole phial of laudanum this afternoon. Mrs. Strom resides there with her five daughters. Her husband is living in Edgefield county. She has been despondent for some time. During the past year her only son, twenty-one years old, and her two sisters died. More trouble came when her four daughters, who work in the Augusta factory, became sick and had to quit work. This afternoon she sent her youngest daughter to a grocery store and got a 10-cent phial of laudanum. No one knew of it but the little one. The mother drank half of it immediately and when the child seemed alarmed at it the mother said it was all right, that she had taken it for the toothache, and she cautioned the child not to tell any one, so she could sleep. Within an hour she took the remainder of the drug. It was only after she had sunk into a stupor that her oldest daughter became suspicious. Physicians were sent for and Dr. Horn came in a few minutes, but she is not expected to recover.

A Terrible Blow.

An eight-pound sledge hammer fell sixty feet this morning from the top of the new stand pipe which is being built at the canal basin and struck Mr. J. H. Prescott, a workman, breaking his collar bone. It came near killing him.

THE MISSING WIFE FOUND.

She Had Found Protection at a Good Home.

Columbus, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. R. Davis, the demented young woman who ran away from her home at Alexander City on Monday and came to Columbus, was found by her husband and father this morning. The poor woman had taken refuge at the home of a prominent gentleman of this city. The gentleman read the sad story in this morning's Enquirer-Sun and immediately notified the police and the woman's relatives of her presence at his home. The woman has about $25,000 in her own right, but was trying to get work at the factories here. She claimed that her husband was unkind to her. This story is denied by her husband and her father. They claim that it is a fancy.

Mr. A. Adam died here this afternoon of paralysis. Mr. Adam has been sexton of the Columbus cemetery for about thirty years.

Cut to Kill.

A desperate and probably fatal encounter occurred at Searight's on the Mobile and Girard road, last night. The fight was between an Oates man and a supporter of Kolb. Colonel Oates spoke there last night. After the speaking, a crowd assembled at a saloon and began to load up. Two white men named Campbell and Clark, one a supporter of Colonel Oates and the other a follower of Kolb, became engaged in a dispute, which ended in a desperate fight. Knives were used freely, and both men will probably die.

Hon. Tom Grimes today appointed his delegates to the congressional convention, which meets at Warm Springs on August 8th. The delegation will comprise fourteen members.

Several of Muscogee's delegation to the state convention left for Atlanta this afternoon, and the remainder will go up in the morning.

ALL THE CHANGES MADE.

Mr. Spencer Quiets the Uneasy Minds of the Railway Boys.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—In these dispatches last night an error in transmission made the statement of fact directly false. The Georgia Pacific will be added to the western system of the Southern.

The situation in railroad circles was wonderfully soothed today by the statement of President Spencer that all the changes had been made. The last was announced today by the appointment of Mr. Gothard, who has long been assistant general freight agent of the old East Tennessee. He has been made division general freight agent. His territory will be the main line of the old system.

Mr. Haas also put an end to all stories about the first vice presidency by stating very positively that he would not hold that office. The inference is that it has been offered to and refused by him.

All the offices were examined today by the general officers and reported in good condition. Messrs. Spencer and Baldwin left via Cincinnati for the east tonight, but the former will be in Atlanta on August 18th. Messrs. Culp, Haas and Turk leave in the morning for Chattanooga, Birmingham and Atlanta.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLAN ADOPTED

By the Executive Committee of the Immigration Association.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Southern Interstate and Industrial and Immigration Association met here today. There was a fair attendance of the members representing all the southern states, and, also, there were a number of prominent railroad men present representing the leading roads of the south and west. A constitution and by-laws was adopted, and there was a general interchange of ideas on immigration. Governor Northen, of Georgia, suggested a plan for promoting immigration to the south which was much discussed and finally adopted. His plan, in brief, is to recommend to each state that immigration societies be organized at every railroad town in the state, and that there local societies collect information in regard to all lands for sale and other information that a prospective settler would want, this information to be sent to the president of the state immigration association, who shall have it printed and circulated by the railroads. The representatives of the railroads promised their hearty co-operation in the working of the plan. It was determined to hold the next meeting of the association in the northwest, either at Duluth, Minneapolis or St. Paul.

Terrell County Notes.

Dawson, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The Dawson Guards have a new captain in the place of P. A. Lang, who resigned. Mr. Fred W. Clark, the first lieutenant, has been elected captain. Charles A. Bell was chosen first lieutenant and J. Hart was selected as second lieutenant.

Judge Guerry has returned home from an extended trip through the lower counties in this congressional district, and he is very much encouraged at the outlook and hopeful of securing the nomination for congress.

HAVE BEGUN WORK.

The Recently Appointed Prison Committee Held a Meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STOCKADE

Electric Lights, Water Facilities, Sewerage and Other Conveniences to Be Provided—Another Meeting Soon.

The prison committee recently appointed from the city council has buckled down to work in earnest.

The committee consists of Charles E. Harman, chairman; M. M. Welch and Mr. P. Camp, three of the ablest and best members of the city council.

That some valuable reforms will be inaugurated is vouchsafed by the results of the first meeting, which was held yesterday. This meeting was for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of affairs and mapping out the line of policy to be pursued. But the committee arranged for some improvements at the city stockade, which have long been needed. One of these is water connections for sanitary purposes and protection against fire. The superintendent was instructed to proceed with the work of laying the pipes at once. Connection will be made with the waterworks at the Boulevard. The stockade will also be lighted with electric lights, the switchboard of which will be so arranged that it can be operated on the outside. This will enable the watchman to turn the light on any part of the building at pleasure. A first-class system of sewerage will also be put in.

The committee, however, has not as yet considered any change in the general management of the stockade so far. Some temporary improvements will be made on the buildings.

As the stockade is now arranged the inmates are subjected to great danger from fire.

There is only one avenue of escape from the prison and that is a door which adjoins the wooden structure. Should fire occur it would undoubtedly have its origin in this department, and it would be almost impossible for the prisoners to escape.

The large grated window adjoining the door will probably be put on hinges, so that it can be opened when necessary.

Speaking of the committee's work, yesterday, Mr. Welch said:

"We have only held one meeting and our work has hardly begun. We have arranged for water facilities, electric lights and sewerage at the stockade and will make some changes in the conveniences of the building. The electric lights will be a great improvement. The use of lamps is a constant menace to the safety of the prison, as well as the inmates. Should fire occur now it would be almost impossible to extinguish it or get the prisoners out of the building without great risk.

"The commitee has not yet decided to recommend the services of a permanent physician at the stockade. Whether this will be done in the future is in doubt. It is more probable that the duties of the physician of the third ward will be enlarged so as to give part of his time to the prisoners. Statistics show that only two men have died there in five years, and during the month of June there was not a day lost by the prisoners from sickness.

"The committee will hold its second meeting some time this week, so as to be able to report to the general council on Monday."

The management of the stockade by Captain Wylie and Superintendent Vining was highly complimented by Mr. Welch. He says they have managed the institution as well as could be done with the facilities at their disposal.

MRS. HOUSER'S SUICIDE.

Despondency, Caused by Ill Health, Was the Cause.

The suicide of Mrs. W. L. Houser, of Fort Valley, Monday afternoon was a sad blow to her many relatives and friends throughout Georgia. As Miss Annie Turner, of Fort Valley, she was well known as one of the most beautiful and popular young ladies of southwest Georgia. She was raised and educated by her aunt, Mrs. S. J. Simpson, and was a niece of the late H. C. Harris. She was a graduate of Wesleyan Female college. She had been an invalid for years and had recently returned from the Johns Hopkins hospital, of Baltimore, where her husband carried her for treatment. It is supposed that she was temporarily demented on account of her continued illness. Her home was made as happy as possible by a devoted husband, and no cause other than the one assigned can account for the act.

SOCIAL NOTES.

McRae, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—At the Methodist church here this morning Miss Vena V. Windsor and Mr. Louis L. Campbell were happily married. Promptly at 11 o'clock the bridal party arived at the church. After the ceremony the happy couple, accompanied by a few friends, were driven to the home of the bride's parents, Professor and Mrs. T. P. Windsor, where dinner was served. Mr. Campbell is one of McRae's prominent merchants. Miss Windsor is one of McRae's most popular and accomplished young ladies. At 1:30 o'clock the happy couple took the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train for the up-county, where they will spend some time on their bridal tour.

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Miss Nettie Gillespie, of Macon, Ga., is spending a few days with Miss Jennie Dittler.

•••

Miss Ida Thomas, of Forsyth, Ga., again delights her many Atlanta friends by a visit to our city, and these friends will vie with each other to make the visit as pleasant and prolonged as possible. Miss Thomas is visiting her sister at 37 Church street.

•••

Misses Lillian Jones, of Rock Hill, S. C., and Sophie Green, of Helena, Mont., and Charlotte and Katie Morris, of Atlanta, are visiting the Misses Lawrence, at Marietta.

THE FORTY-FOURTH GEORGIA.—The Forty-fourth Georgia regiment will hold its annual reunion at Fayetteville, Ga., on the 8th of August. The train will leave Atlanta from the Atlanta and Florida shops at 8:30 o'clock a. m. Good speakers will be there and a big time is promised. All the surviving members of the regiment are earnestly requested to attend, and the Fulton county veterans are cordially invited to be present.

Mass Meeting at Sylacauga.

Sylacauga, Ala., August 1.—(Special.)—The people of five counties, Talladega, Coosa, Shelby, Clay and Tallapoosa, assembled here today. The crowd numbered between 8,000 and 10,000. They went away enthusiastic for democracy, for Morgan and for Oates. Colonel William J. Sandford spoke from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. C. S. Johnson presented Captain Joseph Farrey Johnston. For fully five minutes the yells and clapping of hands continued without cessation. Captain Johnston made a fine speech. He exposed the Kolb methods and made a strong argument on democratic lines.

Sunday School Association.

Bremen, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Governor Northen will speak here next Saturday and so will Asa G. Candler, state president of the Sunday school association. The annual Sunday school convention is to be held here then.

Work Resumed.

Boston, Mass., August 1.—Work at the American watch factory at Waithall was resumed this morning after a month's shutdown. The concern employs about 1,500 people.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

JUDGE CRISP'S OPPONENTS.

The Third's Populists Nominate G. W. White for Congress.

Americus, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Judge Hines and Tom Watson spoke here today to an immense throng. The crowd was estimated at 10,000. The third party men predominated, but they came from a dozen adjoining counties. Hundreds came in wagons and camped over night. A large number of negroes were present. Watson and Hines spoke from the same stand that General Evans and Atkinson occupied when they visited Americus. Judge Hines made a very conservative speech, only now and then giving the democrats a lick. Watson fairly tore up the turf and was greeted with shouts of applause from his side. He made one of his usual speeches as to the government ownership of railroads, the race question and the disturbed finances of the country. The democrats treated the speaker with marked respect and the meeting was conducted in a most orderly manner. After the speaking, the populists of this district met at the opera house and nominated George W. White, of Crawford county, for congress to oppose Judge Crisp, and Mr. J. [illegible] Stuart, of Sumter, for senator from the thirteenth senatorial district.

BARTLETT GOT SPALDING.

The County Gave Him a Majority of 200 Over Cabaniss.

Griffin, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Hon. Charles L. Bartlett has carried Spalding for congress by a majority of 228 with one district to be heard from. That polls less than 100 votes, and it is believed that it will still further increase his majority. The only two candidates that received anything like a vote were Bartlett and Cabaniss, who were warmly supported by their friends.

The friends of Colonel Bartlett felt a little sore over some influences that were brought to bear against his cause. Yesterday morning they went to work with a vengeance, and the result shows how effective their efforts were. Everything that could be done by the friends of Colonel Cabaniss to carry the county was done, but it availed them but little. Cabin district gave Cabaniss thirteen majority. The other district that he carried was Mount Zion, which gave him a majority of six. At Experiment, seventy-two votes were polled, every one being for Hon. Charles L. Bartlett. The town is enthused, and salutes are being fired from cannon over the election of Mr. Bartlett.

WHITFIELD GETS BUTTS.

His Majority Is Only One or Two Votes.

Jackson, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The democratic primary in Butts county resulted today as follows: Representative, I. J. Dempsey; clerk of the superior court, John Orear; sheriff, J. O. Beauchamp; treasurer, Tobe Williams; tax receiver, J. H. Ham; tax collector, W. J. Porter; coroner, Jesse MCElroy; surveyor, B. J. Jinks.

Robert Whitfield carried the county by one or two majority over Judge Bartlett for congress.

Colonel Garrard's Campaign.

Columbus, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Hon. Louis F. Garrard, candidate for the United States senate, arrived at home last night from McDonough, where he addressed the people of Henry county yesterday. Mr. Garrard will speak at Eatonton on Friday. He is making a thorough canvass of the state, and his speeches everywhere are being enthusiastically received. Putnam county will act by primary on Saturday, and Mr. Garrard will put in some good work there on Friday.

"Bob" Barrett Takes the Stump.

Chamblee, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—An audience of 400, mostly democrats, assembled last night to hear Robert S. Barrett, Jr., of Atlanta and J. N. Sims, a local populist, discuss the issues of the day. Barrett, who is only seventeen, made a clear and ringing speech denouncing the populists and calling upon the democrats to redeem their pledges.

A Vigorous Campaigner.

Coal, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—One of the most active organizers for democracy in this part of the state is C. H. Brand, candidate for the state senate. He has aided in the organization of clubs at Auburn, Suwanee, Cains, Auburn, Trip and Centerville. He is making a vigorous canvass in his senatorial district.

NORTH CAROLINA'S POPULISTS.

They Fuse with the Republicans and Nominate a Ticket.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1.—(Special.)—The poulist state convention met here today, about four hundred delegates being present. It was called to order by Marion Butler, president of the National Farmers' Alliance. John Graham was made permanent chairman. In taking the chair he said he hoped the convention in nominating justices of the supreme court would go outside of partisan politics.

Many republican leaders sat in the rear of the stage and watched the proceedings with great interest. These have been here three days arranging for fusion with the populists, and today they watched the result of their conferences and hard work.

The platform adopted unanimously declares for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. It denounces the repeal of silver coinage, reaffirming the state and national populist platforms, denounces the refusal to use the silver as well as gold dollars, favors the abolition of national banks and the issue of treasury notes, denounces republicans and democrats for contracting the currency and issuing interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, denounces the McKinley bill and the pending tariff bill, also the tax on sugar and other necessities, favors a graduated income tax, declares that state rather than national platforms should govern representatives, opposes foreign immigration, attacks the administration of congress for debauchery and riotous living.

A delegate who offered a resolution condemning Cleveland for trampling on state rights was squelched. The platform committee was then assigned the duty of suggesting four persons for supreme court justices. It recommended W. T. Faircloth, republican, for chief justice; Walter Clark, democrat; H. G. Connor, democrat, and D. M. Furches, republican, for associate justices. These were all nominated by acclamation.

W. H. Worth, populist, was nominated by acclamation for state treasurer. This completed the work of the convention, which was extremely harmonious. Some republicans say their state convention in August will ratify all these nominations, but this is not authoritative.

WEAK IN THE ELEVENTH.

Populists Nominate a Man for Judge Turner to Defeat.

Waycross, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The third party of this district met here today to put in nomination a candidate for congress and a ticket for the courthouse officers. The meeting was presided over by Bishop and Morton. Colonel Harris, of Brunswick, made a speech, in which he spoke bitterly of the democrats. He was frequently cheered by the populists.

It was thought by the democrats that Harris would receive the nomination for congress, but in this they were mistaken. Prior to the nomination, the leaders of the party met in the grand jury room at the courthouse and held a caucus. Dr. S. W. Johnson, of Appling county, was chosen in the caucus as a suitable person to present to the meeting as a candidate for congress. Johnson was put in nomination, and received the unanimous vote of the delegates. After this the meeting took a recess and returned about 2 o'clock, when another caucus was held to decide upon candidates for county officers. Strange to say, they came to no decision, and no candidates were put in nomination. Johnson, the candidate of the third party for congress, is hardly known throughout his own county, and in most of the counties of the fourteenth district was never heard of. He will oppose Hon. Henry G. Turner this fall, and will be snowed under. The strength of the third party in the eleventh district is becoming less every day. The democrats here regard the action of the meeting today as a fair demonstration of the power of the third party in this section, and do not feel at all alarmed.

Terrell's Populists.

Dawson, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The populists of Terrell county met here last evening and nominated Hon. William Jennings as their candidate for the legislature. He represented this county in the general assembly of 1888-9, and was then a democrat. He will doubtless be defeated this time by Hon. A. C. Hill, Terrell's democratic nominee.

Populists Rally at Shiloh.

Shiloh, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Colonel Carey Thornton, of Columbus, and Hon. A. Y. Harris, of Meriwether, spoke to 350 people here today, mostly imported populist. They are weak at this place.

EVERY HOTEL CLOSED.

Boarding Houses Are Now Accommodating the Public at Anniston.

Anniston, Ala., August 1.—(Special.)—This town of ten thousand inhabitants is at present without a hotel. The Parker house has been closed for three years. The Inn was converted into a girls' school last December, and this morning the Wilmer was closed because the would-be lessees would not give the price asked by the owner, an out-of-town man. The Commercial Club has the matter in hand and if the Wilmer is not reopened at once another one will be. In the meantime boarding houses are reaping a rich harvest.

To Pension General Longstreet.

Washington, August 1.—A bill providing for a pension of $50 a month for General Longstreet, the confederate commander, on account of wounds received in the Mexican war while he was serving as a major and paymaster in the United States army, was introduced in the senate today by Mr. Walsh.

General Longstreet receives a pension of $12 a month under the general pensions act for the relief of Mexican war veterans. He asks that this be increased, because of his advanced age, wounds received and total disability.

Will Start Today.

Chicago, August 1.—Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, announced today that the works will be started tomorrow. Mr. Wickes said that about 800 men have promised to return to work, and the repair department and one or two others will be opened, and the official expects to have the entire plant in full blast within a short time. Applications have been received from about 1,000 of the old employes. This number includes 600 special policemen, who have been guarding the works.

New Postmaster for Americus.

Washington, August 1.—The president today nominated John W. Scarborough, a well-known citizen of Americus, to be postmaster at that city. Speaker Crisp warmly endorsed Mr. Scarborough and his papers were signed by many prominent democrats.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TAYLOR.—The friends and acquaintances of John T. Taylor and family are invited to attend the funeral of Earnest Taylor, son of the former, from his residence, 502 Woodward avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Tom McCord, Bent Strickland, Walter Newman, Tom Abernathy, Robert Gregory, Victor Morris. Rev. V. C. Norcross will conduct the funeral services.

HOPELESS! INCURABLE!

Death But a Question of Time.

Prognosis in the Case of Willie C. Brown, of Sharon, Ga.

Said he: "When I first began treatment with the Copeland physicians I was suffering with a complication of diseases. My trouble all began with a nasal catarrh. At times it was almost impossible for any person to remain in the room with me because of offensiveness of the breath. My whole system gradually became involved, particularly my stomach and liver.

"When Dr. Copeland began treating me my skin was as yellow as an orange. I was confined to my bed; in fact, I could not raise my head off the pillow. I had been treated by some of the most eminent physicians of New York and Philadelphia, they did me no good. I had given up in despair when a family friend recommended Dr. Copeland and begged my parents to try his treatment. In less than a month after beginning treatment I was able to be up and walk around. My skin all cleared up. I can eat and retain food and am rapidly recovering my health under the wonderful skill and treatment of those physicians.

"I feel quit sure that I would not be living today had I not began treatment when I did."

Trial Treatment Free.

To enable all to obtain some definite understanding of the Copeland system of disease treatment and to test its great practical advantages over all other methods the Copeland physicians now offer to all sufferers from catarrh and all other curable chronic maladies a trial treatment free. Remember that all who apply in person will now be cordially welcome to a careful examination, advice and treatment upon their first visit.

SPECIALTIES.—Catarrh and all diseases of the ear, nose, throat and lungs, Laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, epilepsy and all nervous affections, diseases of skin and blood, rheumatism and all chronic affections of the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys.

Home Treatment.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks, No. 315 Kiser building.

$5 per Month for All Treatment and Medicines.

Copeland Medical Institute,

Room 315, Kiser Building.

W. H. Copeland, M. D.
F. E. Howald, M. D.
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. Sunday—9 to 11 a. m.

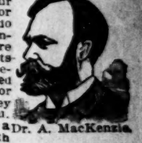
NEW DOCTORS.

Thousands going to see them, and hundreds rejected as incurable.

During the past two months, 2,156 visited the Foreign Doctors, and 718 were rejected as incurable. Owing to the great number who called and were unable to secure an audience, the doctors have kindly extended their time for rendering free services. All who visit them before October 2d will receive services free of charge. This is positively the last time the sick will ever have for securing the advice of these distinguished gentlemen gratuitously. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to get their opinion of your case before October 2d, as it costs you nothing. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. If incurable, they will frankly tell you. Dr. Soper has had a vast experience both on land and sea, and is conceded to be the most eminent diagnostician in the world. Hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7 p. m. Closed Sundays. Office, 41 Walton street, corner Fairlie street. Those unable to call, enclose 2c stamp and history of their case and address

DR. A. SOPER.
41 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. A. SOPER.



Dr. A. MacKenzie.

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Reduced in Price

From $1 to 75c per Volume.

The second edition of Mr. Stanton's poems will soon be exhausted and if you would like to have a copy now is the time to buy it. The books are on sale at the following book stores in this city:

J. F. Lester, 7 Whitehall street.

John M. Miller, DeGive's opera house.

George Bolles, 24 Marietta street.

Call or send your order to either of these places and you will be promptly waited upon

aug-2 1w

HAWKES' CRYSTALLIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing Eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States. 12 Whitehall street.

$2.50 Mt. Airy and return, $3 Tallulah Falls and return, via Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line). Tickets on sale every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Good until Monday morning returning. Apply No. 10 Kimball House and Union Depot.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of Gordon P. Kiser, W. H. Kiser, C. D. Montgomery, J. H. Daly and C. J. Sullivan, all of said state and county, and W. T. Roberts, of the county of Campbell, said state, respectfully shows: That they desire for themselves and associates to be incorporated for the period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal, under the firm name and style of the "M. C. Kiser Co.," with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, seventy-five thousand dollars of which has actually been paid in. Petitioners desire the privilege of increasing their capital stock to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, whenever in the judgment of the majority of the stockholders of the company it may be deemed desirable so to do.

The object and purpose of this incorporation is pecuniary gain for its stockholders, and the particular business they desire to carry on is manufacturing, buying, selling for themselves, on consignments and otherwise, at wholesale, dry goods, boots, shoes, notions and other articles of merchandise

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 2, 1894

The State Convention and the Money Question.

The democratic state convention of Georgia will assemble today for the purpose of ratifying the action of the people in their primaries, and for the purpose of setting forth anew the principles to which the party is wedded.

The Constitution takes it for granted that the members of that body are familiar with the bold and ringing declaration of principles set forth by the democrats of the tenth congressional district. The action of the representative democrats of the tenth district is an incident that, considering all the circumstances of the case, ought to give the members of the state convention food for thought.

Let the members of the state convention ask themselves why, at this juncture, when there is a certain degree of pressure brought on democrats in all parts of the south to endorse sham principles and to evade the paramount issue of the hour, the democrats of the tenth should deem it necessary to make a declaration that cannot by any chance be misunderstood or misinterpreted? Why should the democrats of the tenth district deem it necessary to announce in regard to the silver question that they "favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and demand that such law be enacted without waiting upon the slow process of international agreement?" They might have put forth a perfunctory endorsement of the Chicago platform, or they might have given utterance to a shuffling, dodging declaration. Instead of doing this—instead of throwing the veil of doubt over their position and leaving the voters of the district to translate the deliverance to suit themselves, the leaders of the tenth district democracy, with a boldness that will have a salutary effect all over the state, put forth the true democratic interpretation of the financial pledge of the Chicago paltform, and on that interpretation, justified by reason and common sense, and by the declarations of the democracy of Georgia since the remonetization of silver has been an issue, they propose to go before the voters of their district and demand a verdict.

This bold and unequivocal declaration of democratic policy, based on a fundamental democratic principle, was put forth in order that the party in the tenth district may go into the campaign with definite assurance of success. In that district a successful attack on the democracy has already been made by voters who have been deceived into the belief that the party is not true to its principles and its pledges. At the last election the democrats, after a severe contest, wrested the district from their opponents, defeating Mr. Watson and electing Hon. J. C. C. Black. This year, in order to strengthen their organization and restore harmony among the voters—in order that the people might have no sort of doubt as to the attitude and purpose of the party—the representative democrats of the district declared for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the slow process of international agreement.

For the purpose of strengthening the party lines and restoring unity in the organization, the democratic congressional convention of the fifth district yesterday adopted a resolution as emphatic and as candid as that of the tenth district convention. No democrat who cares anything for the present or future unity and harmony of the organization in Georgia can afford to ignore the fact that the hard and cruel pressure of circumstances has made the silver question the paramount, the vital issue of the hour. Those who seek to ignore this fact or to flout it are neither wise nor prudent. Every man who is able to reason knows that there is but one complete and adequate remedy for the business stagnation, the shrunken values and starvation prices, and that is the restoration by the people's government of the debt-paying power of the dollar unit of silver of which it has been deprived by republican legislation and republican treasury policies.

The Constitution hopes that the state democratic convention which meets today, and which is a thoroughly representative body, will take into consideration the attitude and temper of the people on the money question and make a declaration as bold and as unequivocal as the situation demands. We do not by any means regard a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver by the people of the United States, without regard to the action of the European monarchies that are controlled by the Rothschilds and other bankers and bondholders, as wholly a question of expediency. Honesty is not only a pretty good policy, but it is right. The convention should declare in favor of the free coinage of silver not only because it is the best policy, but because it is right, and honest, and just—because justice to the people demands it—because the demonetization of silver has brought in its train both social and business demoralization and ills innumerable.

The fifth and tenth districts have spoken not only for the plain common people, but for large business and commercial interests, and the state convention cannot do better than to follow their lead.

But a declaration in favor of goldbuggery would be better than a resolution that, like the old woman in the folk story, stands in the middle of the week and looks both ways for Sunday.

A Handsome Compliment.

The election by the members of the State Bar Association of Hon. W. H. Fleming, of Augusta, to the presidency of that association was a handsome and highly deserved compliment.

Mr. Fleming is the youngest man who has ever been chosen to that high position. He is, however, not only universally regarded as one of the most prominent and best equipped lawyers of the state, but for the past six years he has been connected with much of the progressive legislation enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it was upon his bill that the legislature provided for the re-codification of the laws of the state, which is now going on. At Tuesday's session Mr. Fleming made a report upon certain features of this codification, which report the association adopted unanimously and ordered sent to the codifiers.

Ever since its organization Mr. Fleming has been active as a member of the State Bar Association, and his popularity with his fellow lawyers is attested by the action of yesterday. It was a high compliment and one well deserved.

At the Gates of Pekin.

If the Japanese had been led by a Napoleon they could not have planned the opening of their present campaign more wisely than it has been conducted.

The Japanese evidently desire to strike China a crushing blow before the Chinese land forces can be utilized. Several Chinese war vessels have already been captured, sunk and put to flight. The victors are now blockading the port of Taku which, with its forts, guards the approach to Pekin by way of the Pei-ho river. The allied forces of England and France once took the Taku forts and captured Pekin, and if the Japanese are equally successful it is possible that their brief occupation of the Chinese capital will cause the defeated nation to accept almost any terms in order to make peace and get rid of the invaders.

If Japan had pursued a different policy, conducting the war in Corea and in Corean waters the Chinese would have found it an easy matter to organize an immense force for an aggressive campaign. But this fierce attack upon Pekin's sea gate is calculated to strike terror to the power whose capital has more than once been at the mercy of a foreign foe, and may again fall into the hands of the enemy. The issue of the struggle depends upon Japan's ability to hold her present advantage and capture Taku and the outlying forts. A few days should determine the question.

An Unreasonable Sunday Law.

In Richmond the extremists on the Sunday law question have succeeded in stopping the ice wagons, and last Sunday the citizens who had neglected to supply themselves on Saturday had to go through the Sabbath without any ice.

This policy is unreasonable and oppressive. During the heated term ice is a necessity in our large cities, and there is no more harm in supplying it than there is in furnishing milk and other necessaries.

Here in Atlanta we have Sunday laws which preserve perfect order, but they do not vex the people and excite their resentment. We distinguish between what is necessary and what is unnecessary, and if has never entered the heads of our municipal lawmakers to make it a penal offense for our people to buy ice in July and August. Sunday laws are needed but they should be reasonable and in the interests of public health as well as public order.

The Decisive Test.

When Webster and Choate were arguing a complicated case in Washington the latter had succeeded in confusing the jury about the description of two wheels which were in dispute under the same patent. Mr. Webster in his concluding argument simply showed the wheels to the jury and said: "Here they are, now, look at 'em!"

The jurymen looked at the wheels and Webster won his case.

We need more of this plain style of argument when we are discussing the silver question. Instead of consuming time in talking about different ratios and the advantages of international agreement, let us adopt Webster's fashion of putting the case, and say: "Look at bimetallism and our prosperity under it, and then look at our depression during the past twenty years under monometallism." This is the way to put it—an object lesson, as it were. The fathers of the republic gave us the double standard of gold and silver, and although England demonetized gold as far back as 1816 it never bothered this country in the least. For about sixty years after this action of England we maintained bimetallism, and our commerce was in no way affected by the change. During the war period and some years later we had no gold and silver in circulation, and yet the credit of our government was so good that our people made rapid progress and were able to purchase immense quantities of comforts and luxuries in Europe.

When we contrast those times with our experience under the single gold standard of the past twenty years, what do we see? Declining prices, general poverty, the enrichment of a few and the impoverishment of the masses. This test ought to satisfy us. If England was able to maintain the single standard against the world, we are certainly able to maintain the double standard, backed as we are by Spanish-America and 800,000,000 silver-using people in China and India. We know that we can do it, because we did it for sixty years under less favorable circumstances, with England against us. Recently, however, some of our people have picked up the idea that we can do nothing without international agreement. Why not adopt the English idea—the old idea—that every country should establish its own monetary standard? We were prosperous under that system, but since we have departed from it our farmers have been selling fifty-cent wheat and six-cent cotton. With this shrinkage of values how can we pay off our old indebtedness and get ahead in the world? If the new system works so badly why not go back to the old one?

The Ida Wells Crusade.

The success of Ida Wells, the young colored woman who was driven out of Memphis for her slanders upon southern white women, is causing considerable comment. In England and in the northern states she has succeeded in working up a strong public sentiment against the lynching of negroes, a crime which she denounces as a peculiarly southern offense.

Of course, in this country, it is well known that lynching is not characteristic of the south or of any one section. When men ravish women, whether they are white or black, and whether they live in the north or in the south, they run the risk of immediate death when they are captured and identified. In the south we have about seven millions of negroes, while in the north there are only a few hundred thousand of that race. Suppose the situation was reversed? If in the north about one-third of the population was composed of negroes, and women and girls were feloniously assaulted every week on their way to school, or when they started out to visit a neighbor, how would it be?

This question is easily answered. The people of the north have the spirit of their puritan ancestors, and when the provocation comes they will be as ready as their grandfathers were to shed the blood of the savages who lie in wait to assail their women and children. We hope that the test will never come again, but we know that the men of New England who put to death with inhuman torture the enemies of their homes and families will display the same spirit when it becomes necessary.

This cruel and speedy vengeance is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere. The English who endorse Ida Wells, have brothers in India and in Africa who hang and butcher the natives of those countries without the form of a trial whenever the whites believe that their self-preservation demands this heroic treatment.

These are facts, and they cannot be successfully denied. Here in the south our people are opposed to what is called lynch law, but exceptional cases will arise, and when the guilty suffer popular sympathy will not be with them, but with the innocent. If Ida Wells really wishes to stop the evil of lynching she should go to work among her own people and persuade them to cease the commission of the crimes which must always provoke the wild justice of the mob in even the most civilized lands. This is the best programme, and when it is carried out it will stop lynching everywhere.

Soldiers Who Are Not Wanted.

General Schofield's recommendation that strikers shall be temporarily enlisted to suppress disorder in times of industrial disturbance does not reflect much credit upon his judgment.

Recent events have shown that our regular army is large enough, and with the aid of the state militia and the police we do not need an augmentation of the federal troops. The New York World gets it down right when it says:

The Chicago outbreak had all the elements of danger and difficulty that are easily conceivable. It represented a disturbance extending over half the country. It had its center in a city cursed with a larger lawless element than any other on the continent. Yet the force which was easily and quickly concentrated there was able almost instantly to stop all violence, restore order and enforce the laws.

If any conclusion seems inevitable from the facts it is that our present army is quite large enough for all probable needs. And, justly or unjustly, Americans entertain a dread—vague, perhaps, but active—of the evil possibilities that lurk in standing armies greater than may be absolutely necessary.

Even if we should need a larger army than we have at present, it strikes us that it is very bad policy to enlist discontented, dissatisfied and disorderly men and depend upon them to preserve the public peace. It suggests the example of the Mexican president who tried to check brigandage in his country by offering the robbers positions in the regular army.

The truth is, all this talk about a larger standing army is nonsense. We are passing through an era of hard times, but it is nearly over, and when our lawmakers see that the best way out of our present troubles is to redeem the pledges of the Chicago platform our difficulties will be at an end and the country will be so prosperous that there will be no need for troops anywhere within our borders.

Before we try an extraordinary remedy, why not redeem our pledges and satisfy the people?

Two bushels of wheat for a dollar! The next thing on the goldbug programme is a bale of cotton for $20. Hooray for the single gold standard and the international gold trust!

An exchange declares that the west should not hold the democratic party responsible for the low price of wheat. This is true. The responsibility rests with John Sherman and those who hold to republican ideas of finance. The democratic party is for the free coinage of silver and for the restoration of that metal to the debt-paying power that it formerly possessed.

It is pretty well known how the democrats of the fifth and tenth districts stand on the silver question.

Will the state convention pass resolutions that will aid the struggling democrats of the tenth district to harmonize and unify?

By making such a declaration as the people hope and expect the state convention can strengthen the party in every county and district in the state.

The sweltering east ought to try the Piedmont region for a change of air. Atlanta has no hot waves.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The courts in Calcutta were recently asked to permit a fifteen-year-old widow to select her father as her guardian. In the affidavit accompanying her petition she states that she is residing with her father, her mother, the step-daughter of her husband's daughter and her husband's son-in-law. The only other relatives, she says, are a son, her husband's first cousin and her husband's father's brother's widow—her aunt, by marriage, in short.

Gambling on the next rain and its duration has become so great a vice in Calcutta that the government has been called on to suppress it. Clerks on their way to their offices stop at commission houses to place bets, and the women have been seized with the mania so that they do not only pawn their own and borrowed jewels, but go further to procure money to gamble with. The bookmakers risk no money of their own and charge a small commission for handling the bets.

United States Consul Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, reports further upon the use of gas motors in Europe for the propulsion of street cars, and pronounces it successful. In England, he states, gas is found to be so much cheaper than electricity or horses that a new departure in the propulsion of cars is thought to be at hand. The motor can be adjusted to cars built for other methods of traction, and is thoroughly efficient, running quietly, without smoke or steam, and always under control.

The Washington Post has the following: "Atlanta is quite a railroad town and a great many men are employed on the various lines centering there," said Judge W. T. Newman, of the United States court, who is a citizen of the Georgia metropolis, to a Post man at the Shoreham. "There was never a time," he continued, "when our people had any fear that the railroad employes of Atlanta would join the Debs strike. In the first place the conditions were greatly different. Most of these employes that I speak of were identified with Atlanta. Their friends and kinsmen were among its citizens, but above all considerations that operated to prevent a strike, the men owned their own homes. They did not dwell in rented abodes, like the people of Pullman. I think that in the philosophical study of strikes it will be found that workmen who possess the houses they occupy are less apt to create labor disturbances and resort to violent deeds than men who pay rent to a landlord."

Says The St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "It would seem odd to step into a saloon and take a drink and, when you loitered for a moment to chatter with the bartender, receive the polite information that you must leave the premises at once. And, furthermore, if you refused to leave, the bartender would threaten to have you arrested. That would seem to be a queer way of running a saloon, wouldn't it?" So spoke A. F. Barker, a traveling man from New York at the Lindell. 'But that is the way saloons are run over in Norway and Sweden,' he continued. 'Over there they have an improvement on Governor Tillman's method of running dramshops in South Carolina. When I was on a trip on the other side I learned that Norway and Sweden have a peculiar local option system in operation. If a community votes to have saloons, a contract is let to a commercial company, which establishes saloons in only licensed sections. The law prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the American habit of treating is strictly prohibited. A customer can buy no more than one drink in a saloon. And if a man is hankering after a jag he need not think he can go from one saloon to another until he becomes saturated, for the law prohibits a saloon keeper from selling even one drink to a customer who is under the influence of liquor. No loafing is permitted in a saloon—the customer must take his one drink and walk out. If he refuses to go an officer will arrest him, and a fine will be paid. A certain percentage of the capital invested in the business goes to the saloon company, and all the remainder of the receipts is divided among various funds, some to the schools, some to the public boards, the public hospitals and other charitable institutions. These are the best regulated saloons in the world.'"

An Important Crisis.

From The Americus Times-Recorder.

It is a mistake to suppose that little depends on the action of the state convention that meets in Atlanta on Thursday, August 2d.

It is true that in so far as the governorship is concerned the action of that body will be merely perfunctory, and the same is true of every statehouse office save one.

But the eyes of thousands of disaffected democrats, who are now on the political fence, are on this convention to see where the democratic party is going to line up, as shown by its declaration of principles. If the Georgia convention speaks out in no uncertain tones on the line of the Chicago platform of 1892, and of the Chicago convention's declarations, and refuses to straddle, dodge or equivocate, it will add thousands of votes to the democratic ranks in October, who are liable to go off after the Hines-Watson will-o'-the-wisp, if democracy shows the white feather in this crisis.

That there is danger, none can deny; for there is a weak-kneed democratic contingent that is wholly devoid of the courage of any convictions whatever; and desires to throw a sop both to the goldbug extremists on one hand, and the socialistic third party faction on the other, by making of the platform a lot of glittering generalities that really signify nothing, which every man can construe to suit his own fancy.

To this timorous element must be added the goldbug contingent who are in fact if not in theory gold monometallists, and desire to commit the Georgia democrats to the New England financial idea, regardless of consequences to the party in this state.

There must be no uncertain sound in what we say in our platform Thursday; now is the time to express our honest sentiments and stand by them to the last ditch, if we expect to preserve our self-respect, and matintain democratic ascendency in Georgia. There is already too much of a tendency towards temporising and straddling, and it will become the duty of every representative in that convention to do his whole duty towards the party, by reaffirming and emphasizing by the strongest possible expressions, just what true and sound democratic doctrines are, so that even the fool cannot misunderstand.

It behooves every delegate from Sumter to go to the convention, and put in some good work for party harmony and success.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Convention Day in Billville.

Convention day in Billville!
There's men from every place,
And all the mules and horses
Have been entered in the race!

The candidates are puffin'
An' blowin' everywhere,
An' the brass bands are a-playin'
Like two-forty in the air!

There's a growlin' and a howlin'
And a runnin' all around;
And the hucksters are a-sellin'
Georgia hoecake by the pound.

The town is topsy-turvey,
And the marshal's ceased to walk;
Five hundred people talkin'
When one feller ought to talk!

There was never nothin' like it
In this country here before;
The stills are all a-runnin',
But they're hollerin' for more!

You may talk about elections,
With their pull an' with their push,
But convention day in Billville
Takes the rag from off the bush!

A Contented Fellow.

He was ever contented
With friends and with foes;
If he sinned, he repented—
If he fell, he arose.

When the weather was melting
He thanked God for heat;
When the winter came pelting
He praised God for sleet!

When Fortune beset him
He thanked God for wealth;
When Poverty met him
He praised God for health!

And when Fate bereft him
Of all that was best,
And Death was all left him,
He praised God for rest!

—F. L. S.

An exchange says: "It is not a sign of hard times when we see new papers starting up all over the country." But this is a great mistake: it shows conclusively that there is no money in groceries and rail-splitting, and people must try journalism as a last resort.

Knew What Was There.

"You can't tell what's in store for you,"
Said the preacher, "So be still."
But the editor sighed, as he slow replied:
"Oh, yes! it's a grocery bill!"

Another Georgia man "who never saw a railroad," has been discovered. There is one good thing about these fellows: they never lost a trunk while riding on a free pass and knew what it was to be without damages.

At the Seaside.

She tiptoed in the ocean—
Where the breakers foam and sizz;
And with shivering emotion
She exclaimed: "How wet it is!"

The Savannah Press says that Gazaway Hartridge, of Georgia, "is hobnobbing with the millionaires of New York." Let all the Georgia editors take courage from this. Gazaway was one of them, one short year ago.

The LaGrange Graphic has discovered a local poet who sings in a most original way:

"You may talk about your bathing
In the foamy-crested sea,
In the ebb-tides of old Cumberland,
In the salt waves of Tybee.
In each muddy creek and river,
Where the rippling billows dance,
But there's nothing like the wading
In the tanyard branch.

"When boys we crept together
To the high school on the hill,
And at noon we ate cold biscuits,
Then caught tadpoles from the rill,
And today brings back its memories
Of comrades true and stanch,
Who put cold toadfrogs down my back
In the tanyard branch."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The political poet of The LaGrange Graphic sings as follows:

"The candidate stood on the courthouse steps,
All people from him had fled;
He raved about the tariff bill
Till the people wished him dead.

"But beautiful and grand he stood,
And tousled his auburn hair,
And shrieked for 'liberty or death'—
On the sad taxpayer's chair.

"There came a crash of thunder sound,
He got hit in the head with a picket,
But as they took him, he cried aloud,
'Be sure my name's on your ticket!'"

The Augusta Chronicle says of Congressman Black:

"He is a useful, faithful conscientious and valuable representative; highly esteemed not only by his fellow congressmen of the Georgia delegation, but by the members of the house generally. He has proven himself an eloquent orator in a set speech, and a ready and forceful debater on the floor, in the contests which came up in the committee of the whole house. Democrats of the tenth congressional district will not only honor him, but themselves also, by returning Hon. J. C. C. Black to congress by a complimentary and convincing majority."

The Butler Herald says:

"Colonel J. R. Williams has been nominated for the legislature by the democratic party of Schley county. He is one of the best men of that county and his election is almost an assured fact."

In the Wilkes county democratic primary in May there were 644 votes cast, and at the primary last week 712 votes were cast. As no election ever brings out a full vote, this shows that there are about 900 democrats in the county.

Gordon Lee is spoken of as a prospective candidate for legislative honors from Walker county.

GENERAL GEORGIA COMMENT.

Cherokee Advance: The democratic ticket will sweep the state by at least 75,000 majority. Every county that has held an election in the last twelve months has given an increased democratic majority.

Brunswick Times: A great many inquiries are made as to what Tom Watson expects out of the present campaign. Subscriptions to his paper and the chance of the United States senate.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Some of the populists in Hart county have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained by dividing the democratic forces, and are coming back to the fold. That ought to be the case in all the counties.

Decatur Record: Now that the primaries are over and we know who the democrats of the state and county want, it is the duty of every true democrat to put his shoulder to the wheel and help to roll up such a majority that all other parties in the Empire State of the South will hang their heads in shame. Old DeKalb will, as usual, do her duty.

LaGrange Graphic: Pure democracy and undefiled according to the fathers, in so far as the same relates to finance, is this: The free coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and in addition thereto issue by the government of legal tender notes in such amounts as will meet the demands of this great and growing country.

Montgomery Monitor: The next legislature should pass a law giving to the railroad commission ample power to enforce its decrees by attachment of its officers for contempt, the same as the superior court is clothed with. We trust that some such enactment will be passed, so that when the commission orders a railroad to do a thing, it and the public will have some assurance that the order will be complied with.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Telfair Enterprise: This is one year that there will be plenty of cotton made to pay all the debts incurred of a current nature, even if cotton sells at a low figure, and we hope to see every planter out of debt this fall and feeling happy once more. We urge them to settle in full for the year and not allow one cent to run over.

Americus Times-Recorder: The cotton crop has been very promising up to this time, and without any serious and unforeseen mishap the yield will be even beyond that of last year. It is gratifying to be able to state, however, that provision crops are also good and an abundant harvest is promised.

Summerville News: Farmers are about done work. Corn is very good, cotton tolerable, while wheat and oats threshed out better than for years. We are having plenty of rain and farmers are cheerful over the crop prospects.

Lithonia New Era: The crops in DeKalb will be better than they have been before for years. Plenty of corn, but cotton is still king.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Says The Clarkesville Advertiser:

"Hon. W. I. Pike, of Jefferson, will be the next judge of the Western circuit. He is one of the best judges of law in the state and has worked unceasingly for the democratic party."

The Savannah Press says of Gazaway Hartridge:

"Mr. Gazaway Hartridge is now hobnobbing with the millionaires of the land in the southern exchange at New York and is using his powers as a writer to induce immigration to his beloved Georgia. 'Gaz' is thoroughly at home among his new surroundings. He and Chauncey Depew and other wits are getting to be very chummy."

The Savannah Press says editorially:

"Price Gilbert, of Columbus, is a gallant, magnanimous and popular man. His name was mentioned for temporary chairman of the state convention and there is no doubt that he could have been elected and would have filled the place with ability. When the suggestion was made, however, that an Evans man be selected to open the convention Mr. Gilbert promptly withdrew his name for the bestowal of this graceful and proper compliment upon a member of the minority of the convention."

Says The Lovejoy Picayune:

"The Thirty-eighth Georgia did a very handsome thing when they invited Colonel Georgia W. Harrison, of Governor Northen's staff, to their reunion at Lithonia. Colonel Harrison has been very liberal to the confederate veterans and has been a most valuable member of the governor's staff. Governor Atkinson can do no more graceful an act when he comes in that office than to reappoint Colonel Harrison on his staff."

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Clarkesville Advertiser: There are about two dozen men in Habersham county who would not object to being elected sheriff.

LaGrange Graphic: Mr. S. D. White has a curiosity in the shape of a skull which has attracted much attention. All the local zoologists were at fait concerning the animal to which it belonged. Every animal that accompanied Noah into the ark was suggested as its former possessor. It was found to belong to that species of sea-turtle called the "Got-you-till-it-thunders-if-you-don't-die first" turtle. It weighed probably 600 pounds.

Washington Chronicle: At the dead hour of night Mr. Harden was aroused by the most terrible racket he had ever heard in a fowl yard. Rushing out with gun in hand, he looked in every direction to see if he could not find the usual chicken thief, but not one was in sight. But the squawing and cackling of chickens still continued. He moved up quietly to the henhouse and there he found nine little foxes helping themselves to the fowls. He succeeded in capturing four of the little fellows, but the other five will grow up in the woods and be ready for business when the season for fox hunting arrives.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

Says The Cherokee Advance:

"With this issue, Mr. James H. Hutchison severs his connection with The Advance, and he and his wife return to Ellijay next week. Mr. Hutchison has bought The Courier and will hereafter have charge of this weekly, devoting his time, energies and best talent to making it one of the best and newsiest papers of this section."

The Georgia Weekly Press Association convenes in Milledgeville on Tuesday, August 7th, in its eighth annual session, and the citizens of that middle Georgia city are preparing a splendid reception for the weekly editors of the state.

The Clarkesville Advertiser has been leased to Messrs. Silman and Lamar, who are both young men experienced in newspaper work.

Says The Lithonia New Era:

"Last week a man stopped his paper, but, after some deliberation, we have decided to issue The New Era as heretofore.

DR. BARRETT HAS RETURNED.

He Reaches Home After His Pleasure Tour in the Old World.

Dr. Robert S. Barrett arrived in the city yesterday morning from his European tour, and was greeted by a number of friends at the depot, who gave him a cordial welcome back to the city.

The doctor ate a hearty breakfast at Durand's, after which he was ready to view the sights of the city and to note any changes which had taken place during his absence.

In reply to a question, Dr. Barrett stated that his trip had been one of very great pleasure to the members of the party, and all of the places of interest in the old world were visited. Rome, Switzerland, Paris, Naples and England—these were a few of the points covered by Dr. Barrett and his party.

Mrs. Barrett is still in Europe and will not return for several weeks. A number of the party are with her. Dr. Barrett was a passenger on board the "Umbria," of the Cunard line of steamers, which reached New York city last Tuesday.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

There Will Be a Meeting of the Educational Board Today.

There will be an important meeting at Trinity Methodist church this morning to discuss the subject of education.

Among those present will be Dr. Warren A. Candler, Bishop Hendrix, Dr. Carlisle, Dr. John D. Hammond and Dr. W. W. Smith, secretary of the general board of education.

The meeting will be called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. A mass meeting for the public will be held at the church tonight.

Just to Please the Baby.

From London Tit-Bits.

One day recently two ladies, one of whom carried a baby, entered a well-known furniture shop and signified their desire to look at some carpets.

The salesman cheerfully showed roll after roll, until the perspiration literally streamed from his every pore.

Finally one of the ladies asked the other if she did not think it was time to go.

"Not quite," was the answer of her companion; and then in an undertone she added: "Baby likes to see him roll them out, and we've plenty of time to catch the train."

MET AT THE MANSION

The Industrial Association Held an Interesting Meeting Yesterday.

MRS. NORTHEN TELLS OF ITS PURPOSES

It Is Doing a Noble Work Educating Poor Girls—An Appropriation to Be Asked of the Next Legislature.

In the parlors of the executive mansion was held yesterday morning the monthly meeting of the Industrial Education Loan Association, of Fulton county.

The ladies composing the association discussed the work for the coming year, this being the first meeting in the third year of the association's existence, and planned to work on a larger scale in the future.

It is the desire of the ladies in this association to have similar ones organized all over the state in each county. They think that if this is done the ladies throughout the state, working in concert for so noble a cause, can accomplish a great deal for the poor girls of Georgia.

The officers of the Fulton county association are Mrs. W. J. Northen, president, and Mrs. McLendon, secretary. Mrs. Northen yesterday afternoon talked most interestingly of the aims and work of the association. In speaking of it she said: "The association was formed in this city something over two years ago. Our object was to furnish to bright and deserving girls who had no means of their own funds with which to secure an industrial education. Our plan is each year to loan $100 each to as many girls as we can. That amount pays a girl's expenses at the industrial college at Milledgeville for one year. Here the girls are taught some branch which will enable them to earn their own living. The branches taught are stenography and typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, dressmaking, free-hand and industrial drawing and cooking. Each girl must take at least two of these branches.

"Many girls complete their course in one year and we then help them to get positions, so that they can earn their own living and return to us the money we have loaned them to go to the college. When we loan the money each girl gives us her note, promising to return it within five years of the time they graduate. As soon as the girls return the money it is loaned to another on the same conditions.

"The first year our association was in existence, we sent three girls to college, the second year we sent five, and in this, our third year, we shall furnish seven girls with the means to get an industrial education. We are, of course, proud of the good we have accomplished in the past, but we hope to do much more in the future. The time has come when every girl should be able to earn her own living, and I know of no better work that a woman can do than to aid poor but deserving girls to fit themselves for the struggle of life."

The ladies of the association expect to ask the legislature for an appropriation with which to enlarge the dormitory of the industrial college at Milledgeville. The one which is used at present is altogther too small to accommodate those who wish to use it. Places in the dormitory are always filled for the following term months ahead of its opening. Last year the president of the college turned away over 200 applicants for places in the dormitory.

The dormitory is run by the faculty of the college and the students on a strictly co-operative plan, thus reducing the cost of board and other expenses to a minimum. In the dormitory the expense of a girl for a month is only about $10, while if she boards in a private family it costs from $12 to $14 per month. For this, as well as other reasons, the places are in great demand, and it would be altogether the proper thing for the legislature to make the necessary appropriation for the enlargement of the dormitory so that all who wanted to board there could do so.

The Baptists' Orphan home, of this city, expects to send three girls to the college this year. Two of these have been provided for and the trustees of the home are now trying to raise a fund to send the other one. According to the rules of the home, where she now is, she cannot remain there longer than one year, as orphans are cared for there only until they are eighteen years old. Therefore, the ladies in charge of the home wish to send the girl to the industrial college to fit her to earn her living. They have already raised $520 towards this purpose in donations of $1 each, and only need $70 more to pay her expenses for one year. Any one who is disposed to contribute to this worthy cause can communicate with Mrs. A. J. Orme, president of the executive committee of the Baptists' Orphans home.

The next meeting of the Industrial Education Loan Association of Fulton county will be held on the first Wednesday in september.

FOLDED HIS TENT.

Chief Wright Gives Dr. Swamp Angel Notice to Move.

The emphatic veto of Chief Wright was placed upon the privilege heretofore enjoyed by Dr. Swamp Angel of operating his side shows and vending his medicine on Marietta street yesterday.

Last night the doctor and his attendants folded up their tents like Arabs and silently moved to a more propitious locality. With him went the bright-eyed lassies who load the rifles at the shooting gallery, the red-haired man who runs the cane tossing shop and the fellow who operates the ball rolling machine. All these departed. The "never-touched-me" coon, who has used his cranium as the target for eggs for the last two months, he also was carried away and will be placed in a neighborhood where the hens are more healthy.

The cause of the chief's action was the various complaints which have come from the merchants about the place where the doctor has been established. They claim that the noise and the crowd which gathers there are not in keeping with the dignified tone which such a central location should have.

"That place has become a source of complaint," said Chief Wright last night, "and several parties were continually complaining about the disorder which is constantly going on there. Sometime ago I sent word to the proprietor that things must be conducted in a more orderly manner, but no attention seems to have been paid to my request and since then things have gone on worse than before.

"It is strictly against the city ordinance, also, to sell medicines in that way, and this, as much as anything else, influences me in putting a stop to the doctor's show."

When Dr. Swamp Angel learned yesterday afternoon of the decision of the chief he was very indignant and refused at first to vacate. "I hold a permit made out by Attorney Anderson," he said, "giving me the privilege of selling my medicine in Atlanta for a year. The permit was signed on the 1st of last September, and has not yet expired. I intend to fight this thing in the courts and will see what the law will say."

Dr. Swamp Angel stated that he was positive that the ordinance relative to the selling of medicines on the street had been repealed by the city council. It was made, he said, to foil the methods of his friend, Yellowstone Kit, and when that gentleman departed, and since then, has never been put in operation. It was with much reluctance that the doctor left his Marietta street place, and he asserts his intention to resort to the law.

Londoners Unearth a Fraud.

From The New York Weekly.

Editor—"Where did you work last?"

Applicant—"I was on a London paper."

"What did you do?"

"Wrote editorials on American affairs."

"Why did you leave?"

"Discharged."

"For what?"

"They found out that I had lived in the United States long enough to know something about it."

THE MANSION

Association Held an In-
Meeting Yesterday.

TELLS OF ITS PURPOSES

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16 TO 1.

That Is the Declaration of the Fifth Congressional District.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD PLATFORM

Upon Which Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston Will Sweep the District in November's Election.

The fifth stands pat on the Georgia construction of the currency plank in the Chicago platform.

That is, in express terms, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

In the language of the resolutions adopted by delegates elected squarely upon that issue, "the currency plank of that platform was given only one construction in the campaign in Georgia two years ago." This construction has been loyally defended by a majority of the southern members of congress. For his fidelity to that construction Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston was commended, and to further carry it out he was nominated for a third time to a seat in the house of representatives.

This is the official voice of the capital city district of Georgia, representing not alone the farmers of Walton and Douglas, but the great commercial interests of Fulton county. It is the voice of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, the manufacturer and the professional man, all of whom see in the rigid carrying out of the platform their only hope of prosperity.

Called to Order.

The fifth district congressional convention was called to order, in the senate chamber, at 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday, by Hon. J. N. Hale, of Rockdale, in the absence of Hon. R. L. Barry, chairman of the district committee. Mr. George S. Cassin was selected secretary. Messrs. John M. James, of Douglas; Clark Howell, of Fulton, and J. E. Nunnally, of Walton, as a committee on enrollment, reported the membership entitled to be present at the convention as follows, and all of whom were present save Mr. Conyers:

Fulton—Six votes: Clark Howell, C. A. Collier, S. M. Inman, R. D. Spalding, Bennett J. Conyers, W. H. Brotherton, Frank Potts, John A. Colvin, S. Thanhouser, H. C. Erwin, Hamilton Douglas and George Cassin.

Douglas county—Two votes: John M. James, W. A. James, J. J. Hollis, C. D. Camp.

Campbell county—Two votes: Dr. I. E. C. W. Smith, M. P. Harvey, W. A. McCurry, A. J. Luck.

Clayton county—Two votes: A. P. Adamson, P. E. Duffy, J. L. Dicken, J. A. Morrow, proxy for J. M. Hule.

Rockdale county—Two votes: W. C. Goode, J. M. Day, C. M. Taylor, J. N. Hale.

Newton county—Two votes: J. W. Anderson, R. W. Bagly, T. J. Speer, F. C. Davis, F. M. Hayes, T. A. Perry, S. D. Haight.

DeKalb county—Four votes: Dr. J. H. Goss, W. M. Ragsdale, C. W. McWilliams, J. M. Smith.

Walton county—Four votes: J. E. Nunnally, A. L. Sluder, J. B. Sorrells, Silas Starr.

Before retiring with the enrollment committee, Hon. Clark Howell submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That we return our thanks to the president for his recognition of our district in the appointment of Hon. Joe S. James as district attorney, and of our district and state in the appointment of Hon. Hoke Smith to the cabinet."

The Platform Presented.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the convention stood ready for business.

Hon. Clark Howell moved the appointment of a committee on platform, to be composed of one delegate from each county, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair:

Hon. Clark Howell, of Fulton.
Hon. A. P. Adamson, of Clayton.
Hon. M. P. Harvey, of Campbell.
Hon. John M. James, of Douglas.
Hon. W. M. Ragsdale, of DeKalb.
Hon. T. J. Speer, of Newton.
Hon. J. M. Day, of Rockdale.
Hon. B. J. Sorrell, Sr., of Walton.

In a few minutes the committee, through its chairman, Hon. Clark Howell, announced ready to report.

Mr. Howell, taking the stand, said:

The purpose of your committee on platform has been to make a clear and positive expression of what it deems to be the policy of the democratic voters of the district. We believe it due to the people that there should be neither evasion nor ambiguity; that the people are entitled to know in exact terms what they are called upon to endorse. We feel that the time has come when the fifth district—the capital city district—like the tenth district, and others where party lines are strictly drawn—should make itself clearly understood upon the issues of the day. We owe this duty, not only to ourselves, but to the democracy of the state and the nation. It would be unfortunate for this convention to be hesitating and uncertain in its policy. As a member of the convention I would much prefer a positive statement to one that is evasive and misleading. Having thus clearly indicated our purpose to be understood, and with the announcement that the platform prepared is endorsed by every one of the members of the committee, representing every county in the district, I will now proceed to read it to you.

Square and to the Point.

This promise of a positive utterance, and the fact that it was unanimous, aroused the deepest interest, and the reading of the paper was listened to with critical attention.

The platform read as follows:

"Speaking for the democracy of the fifth congressional district of Georgia, we, their representatives, in convention assembled for the purpose of nominating a standard bearer for the party in the campaign for representative from this district, express our approval of the course of Hon. L. F. Livingston in his efforts in behalf of the redemption of every pledge of the democratic platform. In every vote cast on measures looking to the redemption of democratic pledges, he has proven faithful to his trust, and loyal to the sentiment of the district which he has so ably represented.

"We renew our allegiance to the democratic principles enunciated in the Georgia democratic platform of 1892, and in the national platform of the party adopted in the same year. The currency plank of that platform was given only one construction in the campaign in Georgia two years ago, and that construction has been loyally defended by the overwhelming majority of southern representatives and senators in their efforts to repeal the abominable Sherman law makeshift by the substitution of silver legislation in accord with the declaration of the Chicago platform, by which pledge the use of both gold and silver as standard money metals of the country are to be coined without discrimination or charge for mintage, which means the free coinage of silver alike with gold. In acting with the majority of his democratic colleagues, and with the almost unbroken rank of democratic representatives from the south to secure this end, we applaud the votes of our representative, and commend him for refusing to make one of the democratic minority which, in conjunction with the republicans of the house has succeeded in checking democratic legislation as demanded by the majority of democrats in congress, and by the overwhelming sentiment of the democrats of our state.

"We demand the immediate restoration by this government, independent of any foreign power, of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; such silver when coined to be a full and complete legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, without exception, this having been the law prior to the iniquitous act of 1875, which was passed by a republican congress without the knowledge or consent of the people of the United States, and at which time the silver dollar was actually at a premium. We demand that the restrictive and discriminating legislation then thrown around silver be removed, and hold that it is unjust, unfair and unreasonable to attack the silver dollar as a dishonest dollar until it is allowed to assert its full potency by the repeal of the iniquitous legislation adopted for the sole purpose of depriving it of its constitutional functons.

"We favor the immediate repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state banks.

"We favor an income tax that will cause accumulated capital to bear its just proportion of the expenses of the government.

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to relieve the necessaries of life from taxation, and place a tax upon the luxuries as far as possible.

"We ask the democratic party everywhere to unite with us in the defense of time-honored democratic principles; we pledge our assistance, as loyal and true democrats, to every effort of the democratic administration which seeks to redeem the pledges of the party, and we commend and approve the repeal of the federal election laws.

"This platform," resumed Mr. Howell, "is plain and outspoken—a declaration upon which all democrats can stand and the adoption of which by the fifth district will inspire democrts everywhere."

Hon. Howell Erwin, of Fulton—I move, sir, the adoption of the report just as read.

Dr. Goss, of DeKalb—I think it unwise to depart from the national platform, which merely endorses the coinage of silver, for a new one making a ratio of 16 to 1. We are departing from the platform when we attempt to instruct congress as to the ratio to be followed. I can accept the platform just read if there could be stricken from it the references to unlimited coinage and the ratio of 16 to 1. These little conventions being held over the country, fixing up ratios not heard of in the national platform are likely to create divisions and dissensions in the party. They will hurt the democracy in the commercial states.

Hon. C. D. Camp, of Douglas, agreed with Dr. Goss, and while he favored the platform as a whole, he opposed the fixing of a ratio and the use of the word unlimited.

At this point Hon. Charles A. Collier, of Fulton, claimed the attention of the chair. He agreed with Dr. Goss. The proper thing to do is to adopt the currency plank of the national platform, just as it stands. All knew that there were differences of opinion in the party, which should be compromised rather than inflamed. We all endorse the currency plank of the Chicago platform. There is no use of injecting anything foreign into it. I, therefore, move to substitute for the financial section of the platform just read the currency plank of the Chicago platform.

Hon. T. J. Speer, of Newton, inquired if the relation of silver to gold prior to 1873 was not good democracy. If it was good then, why not now?

Douglass on the Floor.

Hon. Hamilton Douglass, of Fulton, called for the passage of the platform just as it had been read by Mr. Howell. "Mr. Collier," said he, "wants us to adopt the currency section of the Chicago platform for the very reason, as it seems to me, because no two men understand it alike. We have the right in these conventions to express our opinions, and to make our views of public policy known to those whom we select to carry them out. We have the right to say what our interpretation of the platform is, and to go further, if need be, and say what we think it ought to be. It will not do to bring up a bugaboo of two years ago to cripple what we propose to do today. If we do not believe in a ratio of 16 to 1, then let us say what we do believe in. The fifth district ought to be willing to go on record on this question."

Hon. Clark Howell was again recognized by the chair. "In reply to my friend, Mr. Collier," said he, "we all admit that there are differences in politics as in other matters. He asks why we should not accept the currency plank of the Chicago platform. We all know that there are two constructions placed on that platform today—one in Georgia and one in New England. Two years ago every speaker in Georgia put the same construction on the currency plank as is now outlined in this report. Was there, within the limits of this state, a single county in which the New England construction was given to the currency plank? Every orator sent out by the campaign committee declared that that plank had the meaning which I give it here today.

"To come down to this campaign," continued Mr. Howell, "the gentleman whom you are about to nominate for congress on every stump declared himself positively in favor of 16 to 1. If that position had been controverted by the pledge they had full opportunity to select a man who did not believe in it. In Atlanta, in Jonesboro, in Rockdale, the two candidates spoke, making this the issue—one for free coinage at 16 to 1, the other against it.

"Another point," said Mr. Howell, looking toward Dr. Goss. "Dr. Goss, who antagonizes this platform, was not in favor of Livingston, but was an ardent Candler man. The delegation from DeKalb was appointed by the executive committee, and not by Colonel Livingston's friends. Colonel Livingston, in his absence, should not be put on any other platform than the one upon which he had won the victory. Mr. Ragsdale, the DeKalb member of the committee on resolutions, agreed to this report, stating that we should come out from under the woods and show our colors. He says we should not hide our principles under a bushel. Either let us nominate Colonel Livingston on his own platform or declare against silver at once and plainly, and put him on that."

Hon. P. E. Duffy, of Clayton, said he always voted the democratic ticket. He had two objections to the platform read, and that was to "ratio" and "unlimited." Take them out and the platform will be sound. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Hon. John M. James, of Douglas, announced himself in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but in the interest of harmony he would agree to strike out the ratio. The best policy was to formulate a policy that all could agree to. Let us declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, leaving our congressman at liberty to get the best ratio he could.

16 to 1 Adopted.

Hon. Howell Erwin moved to lay all substitutes and amendments on the table. This crisis brought nearly all the delegates to their feet, and the scene became quite animated.

On the call of the vote by sound, the chair ruled that the motion to table was carried.

A division and a call for a vote by counties was made by Mr. Collin, Dr. Goss and several others. Finally it was decided that the vote should be taken by counties.

Fulton's vote came first. Mr. S. M. Inman warmly approved the proposed platform, and therefore favored tabling the amendments. In this he was sustained by Dr. R. D. Spalding, Frank Potts, S. Thanhouser, W. H. Brotherton John A. Colvin, George Cassin, Hamilton Douglas and Howell C. Irwin. Mr. Conyers was absent and Mr. Collin voted for the motion to table. The vote was then announced as follows:

	Aye	Nay
Fulton	5½	½
Douglas	1	1
Campbell	2	
Clayton	2	
Rockdale	2	
Newton	2	
Walton	4	
KeKalb		4
Total	18	5½

Mr. Conyers's half vote not recorded.

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of the report as read by Mr. Howell, which was carried without division or negative.

Naming the Men.

"The time has come," said Hon. Hamilton Douglas, "when we should name the standard bearer of the democracy for this district. It is my honor to place in nomination one who shall represent us well and faithfully.

"As a delegate of Fulton county I do place in nomination one who is in every way worthy to represent this district in the most august legislative body of the world, Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston. Atlanta nominates him, not for selfish reasons, not on time serving grounds of expediency, but because he has been a faithful democrat, tried by years of service, true to every pledge of the democratic party."

"And Clayton county," said Hon. Gus Morrow, "claims the honor of seconding the nomination of Colonel Livingston, for whom she will give a large majority in the election."

With a hurrah the vote was taken and Colonel Livingston now stands the flag bearer of the democracy of the fifth district, standing upon

A platform of 16 to 1.

Winding Up the Business.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to notify Colonel Livingston of his nomination:

Hon. T. J. Speer, of Newton county; Hon. J. A. Morrow, of Clayton county; Hon. J. J. Hollis, of Douglas county; Hon. W. M. Ragsdale, of DeKalb county; Hon. C. M. Taylor, of Rockdale county; Hon. G. M. Napier, of Walton county; Dr. I. E. C. W. Smith, of Campbell county; Hon. W. H. Brotherton, of Fulton county.

The congressional district committee for the next two years is as follows:

Hon. C. W. Smith, of DeKalb county;
Hon. John A. Colvin, of Fulton county;
Hon. John M. James, of Douglas county;
Hon. J. W. Anderson, of Newton county;
Hon. A. P. Adamson, of Clayton county;
Hon. J. E. Nunnally, of Walton county;
Hon. W. P. Harvey, of Campbell county;
Hon. J. N. Hale, of Rockdale county.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

HE IS IMPROVING.—Mr. H. E. W. Palmer, who has been ill with fever for a month, is slowly improving. The fever has about been arrested, and Mr. Palmer is able to sit up in the afternoons, although not able to leave his room. His friends are much encouraged at the improvement observable in his condition, and feel confident of his convalescence in a short while. Mr. Palmer has been greatly missed from exposition headquarters during his illness, and the directors of the great enterprise will feel glad when he is able to resume his place at the helm.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.—A letter was received in the city yesterday morning conveying the sad intelligence of the death of two bright little children, Deborah and Emil Waldmann, children of Mr. and Mrs. Max Waldmann, which occurred in New York a few days ago. Diptheria was the cause of their death. They were grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. G. Saloshin, of this city. Only two months ago they left the city with their mother for New York, bright and happy, and no one dreamed of the sorrow which was destined to come so early. The sympathy of a large community of friends is with the sorrow-stricken family.

MR. TAYLOR HERE.—Mr. Clyde A. Taylor, one of Brunswick's most progressive young business men, arrived in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Taylor comes with a view of locating in this place, and is making preparations to that end. He is prominent both in political and business circles in the city of the sea.

FROM THE OLD CAPTIAL.—President J. C. Woodward, of the Midle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, arrived in Atlanta yesterday and will remain during the convention. This morning he will visit Governor Northen and formally turn over to the state the new building which has just been erected upon the site where the old capitol, which was burned, stood. The new building is modeled like the old, but is more conveniently arranged for school purposes. It has been erected with the insurance money which the state received from the burning of the old capitol. President Woodward states that Milledgeville is preparing in great shape for the press convention which convenes there next week.

CHIEF CONN'S GOOD WORK.—Chief Conn, of the county police, brought in yesterday two negro women who were connected with the gang of railroad thieves recently arrested by him. With them was recovered a lot of stolen goods, which have not been claimed. Some of the goods are in bulk and one box contains a supply of ladies' dress goods. He has them at his headquarters and will turn them over if identified.

THE HOSPITAL AUXILIARY.—There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grady hospital tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. S. M. Inman, the president of the auxiliary, will preside. Reports will be received from the various committees of the organization, reporting the progress of the work in the several branches.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.—Though exiled from society, Harry Hill is not entirely deprived of all the good things of life. Reports from Americus are to the effect that boxes of delicacies go to Harry from his Atlanta friends, and he is not allowed to want for the little things that make life pleasant to him. He is bearing up under his prison life with great resignation.

THE GOVERNOR AWAY.—Governor Northen's office was closed yesterday, the governor being away attending the immigration meeting at Chattanooga. He is expected to be in his office today.

DIED FROM LOCKJAW.—Charles L. Griggs, a young man, sixteen year sold, died yesterday at the home of his father, 163 West Hunter street, from the results of stepping on a rusty nail several days ago. The nail pierced his foot and caused lockjaw. He was taken to his bed and lived until yesterday, suffering in the meantime considerable pain. The funeral will occur at the parents' home this afternoon, after which the remains will be sent to Norcross for interment.

A SLEEPER FULL OF DENTISTS.—At noon yesterday a large party of dentists from Atlanta and surrounding towns left over the Seaboard Air-Line for Old Point Comfort, Va., where they go to attend the annual convention of the Southern Dental Association. Those who went from Atlanta were: Dr. W. G. Browne, Dr. J. S. Thompson, Dr. William Crenshaw, Dr. B. H. Catching, Dr. C. V. Rosser, Dr. T. P. Hinman and Mr. J. W. Shelby. Nearly all of these gentlemen will read papers before the convention. It is understood that Atlanta's delegation will endeavor to have the association to select this city as their next meeting place ,and it is to be hoped that they will succeed, as the association is composed of some of the best citizens of the various cities in which they reside.

MET YESTERDAY.—The Clayton county Sunday school celebration was held yesterday at Forest, a station on the Central railroad, ten miles from Atlanta. The affair was highly successful in every respect and a large crowd was reported as being in attendance. A party of Atlantians went down to enjoy the Sunday school picnic.

A GREAT EVANGELIST.—Dr. J. A. L. Romig and his singing companion, F. F. Dowdy, will conduct services at the First Christian church, on East Hunter street, tonight. Dr. Romig is one of the most entertaining and effective evangelists known, and always attracts a great crowd. He has just closed a great revival meeting at Macon, with 116 additions. His subject tonight will be "The Four Kingdoms."

GOING TO NEW YORK.—Messrs. R. B. Cramer and C. S. Clark, the newspaper men from the Keystone State, who have been visiting Atlanta for a week past, go to New York next week, to attend a meeting of the press league of that city. They have greatly enjoyed their stay in Atlanta.

A GAY PROFESSOR.

While Playing the Role of Gallant His Wife Appears.

HE LEAVES THE SCENE HURRIEDLY

The Little City of Douglasville Has a Spicy Sensation—The Professor Loses His Job.

There is a certain gay young professor at large whom the papas and big brothers of Douglasville are very anxious to interview.

In fact, if he is looking forward to a serene and unruffled future he had better steer clear of the aforementioned little city.

Some time during the flowery month of June a dashing young six-footer, with long, drooping mustache appeared in Douglasville and registered at the leading hotel as F. A. Douglass.

The young man was the soul of politeness and his address was of that Chesterfieldian order that won for him at once the good will and courteous attention of the hospitable people of the town. It soon leaked out that the young man was a real live professor of decided literary tendencies.

He represented a historical publishing company that makes a business of writing up towns, cities, etc., and in that capacity he found no trouble in captivating the "oldest inhabitant," as well as his most interesting family. He was continually taking notes of all that he saw and heard, and Douglasville, booming as she is, expected to realize an unprecedented rush of investment seekers as a result of the professor's promised write-up.

The young men took him in hand, and after carefully inspecting his references, introduced him to their sweethearts. Therefore, the professor soon found himself in a social "swing" that was just too delightful for anything.

Those who have visited Douglasville are ready at all times to vote her young ladies the fairest and most charming outside of Atlanta, and Professor Douglass was naturally impressed. He was gallant in his attentions to the young ladies, and at all times made himself charmingly agreeable.

He was a guest at nearly every home in Douglasville, even calling upon District Attorney Joe James.

When the college commencement rolled around he drifted by force of literary weight into the judge's chair. Here Douglass was in his hall and his censorship on the various degrees of merit won for him many bewitching smiles.

The young man by this time seemed resolved on becoming a permanent resident, and, singling out a daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of the place, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, sought to pay her devoted attentions.

The young lady in question did not appreciate the honor it seems and was disposed to snub the professor.

Just at this juncture it began to be whispered that the gay young man had a living wife. It was not due to the fact that he had offered such a suggestion. The whispers were soft and easy at first and then they got loud enough to reach the ears of the professor.

The result was that he disappeared for a brief space and then turned up again. The professor, of course, denied the soft impeachment with all the vehemence of his highly wrought nature. Those who interviewed him, however, were not satisfied, and taking advantage of a lull in the situation the professor gently dropped out of the town.

Then the truth came with crushing force. It seems that the professor's first departure from Douglasville was for a purpose. He went to Austell and there met a lady who claimed to be his wife. She had come from some point in Alabama, and was on a dead hunt for her wayward husband. She was en route to Douglasville, but it appears that the professor turned her back by stating that a very dangerous type of fever was raging there. All unmindful of the danger himself he then returned to Douglasville with the hope of smoothing things over. But they wouldn't smooth, and the professor escaped just in time to avoid heading a procession on a rail.

He has since been discharged by the publishing company and the good people of Douglasville are quietly waiting for him to turn up there again.

CONVENTION OF THE EDITORS.

After Their Annual Business Session They Will Go North.

The annual frolic of the weekly editors of Georgia is going to be an entertaining affair this year. To even a greater degree than last year's railway picnic will it be made delightful to the editors, editresses, wives and sweethearts connected with the Georgia press.

President Sim T. Blalock, of the Weekly Press Association, is in the city in attendance upon the gubernatorial convention, and he was busy yesterday perfecting the details of the coming meeting of the weekly editors

He arranged for the headquarters of the editors to be located at the Kimball, and has announced that, although the association is scheduled to hold its session in Milledgeville that the real business meeting of the editors will be held at the Kmball house next Wednesday morning.

Besides Mr. Blalock, several other Georgia editors were in the city yesterday, and all are enthusiastic over the outlook for next week's junket. Among the editors here yesterday was Uncle Jimmie Anderson, of The Covington Star. He will be present at the meeting of the convention and will accompay the editors to New York.

Mr. Blalock has completed arrangements with the Seaboard Air-Line for special sleepers for the one hundred and ten editors who are expected to go on the trip. The party will leave Atlanta next Wednesday at high noon.

The editors will assemble at Milledgeville next Monday. Monday night a superb banquet will be served to the newspaper guests by the people of Milledgeville. The day following a short session of the convention will be held, and the editors will leave about noon for Atlanta, arriving here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They will go to the Kimball, where Mr. Blalock has established headquarters for them. The next morning the business session of the convention will be held in the parlors of the Kimball. President Blalock will preside and Hon. Alf Herrington, of The Swainsboro Pine Forest will keep the minutes of the proceedings.

On the way to New York the editors will make several stops. They will stop at Richmond, and will probably be entertained there. A stop of three days will be made at Washington, and the editors will invade the halls of congress and make calls upon the president. Short stops will be made at Baltimore and at Philadelphia. The editorial party will remain about five days in New York, making headquarters at the Metropolitan hotel. They will return to Georgia by steamer to Savannah.

President Blalock has charge of the party. He is a Chesterfieldian gentleman and will take especial care of the ladies who go along. He was the ladies' man on the trip to Mexico last year, and escorted during the long trip a beautiful lady whom he met on the way, but who was en route to a Mississippi watering place. The gallant president persuaded her to go. The wives of a number of editors will be in the party and Mr. Blalock has invited a number of charming young ladies to make the trip. Mr Gus Morrow, of Jonesboro, will be in the party.

RATTLE OF THE RAIL

Commissioner Stahlman Returns from the New York Meeting.

TALKS OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY MATTERS

Superintendent Ryder Goes to Columbia and Takes Charge of His New Division—Other Railroad News.

Commissioner E. B. Stahlman, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, has returned to the city, after spending some time in New York attending the regular annual meeting of the association.

He talked interestingly about the work of the meeting, and expressed the hope that the agreement that is being put in shape for the coming term will be far better and more perfect than the one that has heretofore held the roads together.

He says the work went along smoothly enough until some trifling details arrested the consideration of the members of the association, and then came the tug of war. The members argued the merits of the points at difference quite in length and that was what kept them there so long.

The meeting lasted longer than a week, and broke up then without a perfect understanding with respect to the agreement that is to take effect.

The new agreement will not be very different from the old one save in the matter of details. In some particulars the commissioner will have fuller authority. There were so many differences of opinion when it came to the minor matters in the articles of agreement that the association was compelled, even after a long session, to hold on to the old agreement until the members could get together again, which they will do in August, and finish up the work of making effective the new agreement.

There is but little to do except to get signatures to the new agreement. It has already been nearly put in shape. Many of the members, not being present the last few days of the meeting, will have to be sought out and asked to sign the agreement, and for this reason the secretary of the association has sent out a man to secure their signatures.

"I am inclined to believe that the affairs of the association were never in better shape," said Commissioner Stahlman, "for the roads all seem to be united in a spirit of harmony to get the organization in such better state as to render it more powerful to protect the common interests of all the lines that compose the southern association.

"The fact is, there was never a time when the railroads of the south realized more gravely than now that they must stand together to build up their interests out of the dangerous environments of bankruptcy and decreasing business. Never was there a time when there was greater scope of usefulness for the Southern Railway and Steamship Association than now. Business is dull; the roads are barely making enough to get along smoothly; times are hard, and the traffic is simply not in the country for the roads to handle. How necessary, then, it is for the railroads to stick together with greater harmony than ever to try to bridge over the times? The railroads all realize this, and have been trying to do what was best to stay the hand of bankruptcy from them. The interests of the railroads and the people are common. If the roads go down, the people's interests will be compelled to fall also. The country is dependent upon the roads, in a commercial sense, and the roads are dependent upon the people.

"I am pleased to think that better times are promised to the railroad interests of the south. The general change that is being made, the lifting of old bankrupt roads out of the ditches and putting them on their feet again, surely is a good thing for the southern railway interests."

The commissioner will remain in Atlanta all the week. He has quite a great deal of work to do, and is one of the busiest men in the country.

Another "Turn" Called.

The official circular that reached Atlanta night before last from the headquarters of the Southern Railway Company announcing the appointment of Superintendent Ryder as successor of Superitendent McBee was not a surprise in Atlanta.

The Constitution had printed the news before the official circular came.

A few days ago The Constitution gave the full story of the appointment of Superintendent Ryder, stating that his place as superintendent of the Georgia Pacific would be taken by Captain Ross, who has been master of trains of that road.

Superintendent Ryder went over to Columbia yesterday to take up his office and establish headquarters as supesintenedent of the old division of which Captain McBee had charge.

He will live in Columbia instead of Birmingham and will have all of the Carolina division except the Atlantic, Tennessee and Western and the Statesville and Western, which were placed in the division of Captain J. A. Dodson, superintendent of the Southern railway, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Anxiously Awaiting It.

All of the employes of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company here and elsewhere over the lines are anxiously awaiting the first order from the general manager with respect to the division of the territory as the road is to be run in the future by the Southern Railway Company.

Here in Atlanta there are several offices of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and several offices of the old Richmond and Danville. It is an interesting question whether or not the new management will seek to destroy ony of these offices and throw two or more of them together for the sake of economy that grows out of the consolidation.

Mr. Baldwin, third vice president of the Southern Railway Company, has said that few will lose their jobs. He also said that while the company would do the business with as few men as possible the spirit was to make no unwise cuts in the force.

Notwithstanding this the employes are on the anxious bench They are looking for the general manager of the western system to issue a circular soon telling what men will be dropped and what men retained.

Large Excursions on the Sam.

Americus, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railway handled on regular and special trains today approximately two thousand persons to Americus without delay or accident. It will be prepared to repeat such service at regular intervals during the harvest season.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH MAY RUN.

His Candidacy Depends on the Will of the People.

It is believed by many that Captain James W. English will be in the race for mayor.

For several days his name has been freely used by the political gossips in that connection, and he has been pressed strongly to allow the use of his name. He has not consented to run, however, but it would not be a surprise if he did so.

Captain English was asked about the efforts to get him into the race yesterday, and said:

"No, I am not a candidate for mayor, and cannot say that I will or will not be. It is true that the matter has been mentioned to me by a number of people, but it is not in such shape as to imperatively demand my candidacy. No petition has been presented to me, and I know of none being in circulation

"My position in the matter is just this: I will not run unless the people want me. If the people of this great city want me to be their mayor, why I would not feel that I had the right to decline. It is a matter that belongs entirely to the people, so far as I am concerned."

Captain English was Atlanta's mayor during the first great exposition ever held here, and he made an ideal one. He was a royal entertainer, and every day during the exposition he had hosts of visitors stopping at his home. He made a fine impression upon visiting delegations.

PREACHERS HAVE A PICNIC.

A Large Assemblage at the Piedmont Chautauqua Grounds.

Douglasville, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The first annual convention of the Douglasville Teachers' Association convened last Saturday at Lithia Springs. The spacious grounds of the once famous Piedmont chautauqua were opened up to the crowd. Many teachers were present from Douglas, Campbell, Fulton, Cobb, Paulding and Carroll counties.

The morning exercises consisted in addresses by Professors W. H. Abbott, G. T. McLarty, W. McElreath and the state school commissioner, S. D. Bradwell. A basket dinner was the noon bill of fare.

The afternoon was spent in dancing, rowing and other amusements.

A high compliment was paid State School Commissioner Bradwell by the large number of assembled teachers in the way of unanimously endorsing in toto his administration and recommending his reappointment.

To the Members of the State Convention:

Don't forget that you can buy a winter Suit or Overcoat or Underwear or anything in Clothing or Furnishing Goods at about HALF PRICE from the court sale of the Rosenfeld Clothing stock. Everything has to be sold before the lease expires, and your price takes the Goods. You don't often get chances at fine goods at such prices as these have been bringing. Come in early. You get the best bargains.

FRANK THANHOUSER, Receiver.

ONE DAY LONGER.

The above gigantic discount allowed on everything in the house except Straw Hats and suits made to measure. This is the biggest opportunity ever presented for saving money on things for men to wear. Better see about it.

25 % Off of all orders left in the Merchant Tailoring Department.

50 % Off all the Straw Hats that remain in stock. Nobby styles.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 9th Vermont and E. Sts. N. W. ATLANTA, GA. 19-27 Whitehall St. BALTIMORE, FACTORY, 213 W. German St.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

AUGUST COTTON 6.49.

Bulls on the Cotton Market as Scarce as Roses in January.

GOLD EXPORT ENGAGEMENTS $1,325,000

Combined with Corn Crop Damage Reports Cause an Attack on the Grangers, Which Close Lower.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Additional engagements of gold for export to Europe amounting to $1,325,000 and talk about the damage to the corn crop, led to a weak market for stocks during the early hours of business today. The bears concentrated their efforts on the Grangers and succeeded in forcing a decline of 1⅝ in Burlington and Quincy, 1¼ in Rock Island, ⅝ in St. Paul and ½ in Northwestern. The bears are devoting their attention to the Grangers and are basing their campaign on the reported damage to the corn crop. The weekly crop report of the government was of some assistance to them today, but, as yet, holders of stocks do not appear to be greatly alarmed taking the transactions in the stocks concerned as a basis, the trading in all the Grangers' shares listed at the board having amounted to only a little over 40,000 shares for the day. Efforts were made again to depress Lake Shore and other high-priced issues, but without success. The stock named was offered down to 1.23½ without bringing out any long stock to speak of. Chicago Gas was pressed for sale, and fell about 2 points to 71⅞. American Sugar ruled strong, rising to 1.04⅛, but closed ⅞ better on the day. The stock is receiving good support, the bull pool being confident that the sugar refiners will get the protection called for in the senate bill. Pending a decision on tariff matters, operators are disposed to sail close to the shore, and, as a result, trading is of a retail character. The market closed irregular, the Granger being weak and Sugar strong. Net changes show losses of ¼@1⅜ per cent. Chicago Gas leading. American Sugar gained ⅞ and New York Central ½.

Treasury balances: coin $72,750,000; currency $61,959,000.

The bond market was quiet and weaker.

Sales of listed stocks aggregated 82,000 shares; unlisted 25,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1; closing offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent.

Bar silver 62⅝.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½@4.87 for 60 today's, and 4.88½@4.88¾ for demand; posted rates 4.88@4.89½; commercial bills 4.86½@4.87.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds higher.

Railroad bonds weaker.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	28½	Missouri Pac	34
do pref	69	Mobile & Ohio	18
Sugar Refinery	86	Nashu. Chat. & St. L	65
do pref	94½	U. S. Cordage	20½
Am. Tobacco	85½	do pref	30
do pref	103½	N. J. Central	108¼
Atch. T. & Santa Fe	4⅞	N. Western	96½
Baltimore & Ohio	66	N. Y. & N. E	13¾
Canada Pac	60	Nor. Pac. & Western	18½
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	Northern Pac	5½
Chicago & Alton	140	do pref	13½
C., B. & Q	71⅞	Northwestern	102¾
Chicago Gas	72½	do pref	140
Del. Lack. & W	162¼	Pacific Mail	14½
Dis. & Cat. Feed	18¾	Reading	16⅞
East Tennessee	8	Rich. Terminal	14½
do pref	12½	Rock Island	63⅛
Erie	12⅞	St. Paul	56⅞
do pref	28	do pref	116¼
Ed. Gen. Electric	38½	Silver Certificates	64
Ill. Central	90	T. C. I.	17½
Lake Erie & West	15	do pref	72½
do pref	64¼	Texas Pac	8
Lake Shore	124½	Union Pac	7¼
Lou. & Nash	45½	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	100	do pref	13
Manhattan Consol	112¾	Western Union	84½
Memphis & Char	5	Wheeling & L. Erie	5½
Mich. Central	94	do pref	31½
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	93	Tenn. new set'm't 3s	—
do. Class B	103	do. 5s	78¾
do. Class C	97	Virginia 6s	—
Louisiana stamped	100	do. pref	6
N. C. 4s	96	U. S. 4s, registered	113½
N. C. 6s	124¼	do. coupon	114
Tennessee old 6s	6	do. 5s, coupon	98
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	—	*Ex-dividend.	

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

The object lesson of rising prices for grain owing to crop damage and coincident weakness in the stock market due to a poor traffic outlook is what confronted speculators Monday. It was entirely legitimate and contrasted in a striking way with the stilted and unnatural markets which have tried the patience of Wall street during the summer.

In a period in which easy money and skillful manipulation were sustaining features, other conditions have been constantly deteriorating and they were bound in time to undermine the temporary expedients of the manipulators. Earnings and crops are factors of vital and permanent importance to the railroads and must always establish the final status of their securities.

The Grangers were the salient features to Monday's speculation. Activity in them increased and naturally they declined, the selling being both for long and short account. Vulnerable features were northwest, Burlington and Rock Island, each selling at the lowest price quoted in many weeks, Burlington at the lowest point of the year—72⅝, though the latter, in common with its neighbors, ended fractionally above bottom prices.

In each instance the weakness was due to the crop situation. There was some rain in the southwest and occasional showers in Nebraska. The rainfall, however, was not sufficient to afford much relief to suffering corn west of the Mississippi river, where the bulk of the crop is raised and where the situation has been most critical.

After making due allowance for exaggeration by speculators, it appears that legitimate evidence of the change for the worse in the corn belt is unfortunately not wanting. The weather map tells no lies. It showed Monday the continuance of damaging conditions. Another straw is the recent steady advance in the price of corn at country points.

But more significant than any other feature was yesterday's enormous hog movement. Receipts at Chicago were 60,000 head, compared with a recent daily average of less than 25,000. The enlargement was due to dry pastures and the prospect of higher prices for corn. Thus one dispatch from Chicago said:

"Live stock receipts today are the highest ever known—hogs 50,000, cattle 25,000, sheep 12,000, or 97,000 head. The biggest hog receipts ever known were 64,000, but there were never before 97,000 head of live stock recorded in one day. This extraordinary movement is attributed to the failure of the corn crop. Farmers who had bought stock to be fed and fattened with corn this winter, finding that they would have no corn to feed to the animals, are hurrying them forward in such condition as grass feeding has left them."

Out of the changed crop situation in the southwest and elsewhere naturally arises the question, How can present dividends on Granger shares be maintained? Next month the Burlington directors will meet to discuss this phase of the situation and will do what they should have done in the interest of the stockholders six months ago—reduce the dividend to 1 per cent.

Downright conservatism on their part would call for even a more radical and drastic treatment of the subject. But after talking so much and so sanguinely the managers find it necessary to let stockholders down easily. St. Paul directors will not meet till September. With crops of every kind on the St. Paul lines injured and with wheat on a new low basis, it requires no prophet to foresee what will happen then.

The Boston Herald, commenting on the outlook for Burlington dividends, says: "To pay 1 per cent on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock requires $820,000. The company has paid 2½ per cent so far in 1894, which calls for $2,050,000, to pay which the road has earned $507,230. The balance has come from the treasury, to-wit, from capitalized betterments, mainly, which means from an increased funded debt. In the halcyon days, when earnings had to be hidden, the company used them for construction purposes and reserved the right to capitalize them until the future, which future is in part now. The company still has an uncapitalized construction account, and can sell its 7 per cent bonds at a good premium, assuring ready funds for dividends for a while yet. How long this policy will be pursued is debatable. The street is of the opinion that a new policy will be inaugurated next dividend day in August, and that the payment will be reduced to 1 per cent or passed altogether, probably the former."

Closing Stock Review.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The rally in stocks today was induced by covering of shorts in the Grangers and Gas. It was not maintained in final dealings and the general list closed feverish and irregular.

Insiders continued to pick up Gas at the decline, and a new short interest was established during the morning's raid. The traders were inclined to buy.

A fair line of shorts was covered in Burlington and Quincy, while Rock Island was a shade firmer on the prediction of showers in the corn belt.

Missouri Pacific also came in for better support on more seasonable weather in Kansas, and on the assurance that the freight traffic of the road was gradually resuming normal proportions.

Among the low-priced stocks Distillers and Cattle Feeders and Cordage were in request on the execution of orders for representative houses. The Cordage people are confident that the company will do well in the near future, now that the binding twine trade of the country will be virtually under its control.

	Opening.	High best.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	162¼	162½	162¼	162½	162
Northwestern	102½	102½	102½	102½	102¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	.....	.....	.....	17½	17¾
Richmond Terminal	14½	14¾	14⅛	*14⅛	*14½
New York & N. E	14	14½	13¾	13¾	13½
Lake Shore	129¼	129¼	128½	128½	129¼
Western Union	84½	84½	84½	84⅝	84⅝
Missouri Pacific	24	24	23⅝	24	24½
Union Pacific	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	7
Chi. & Cattle Feed Co	19	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
Atchison	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Reading	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
Louisville and Nash	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	46¾
North. Pacific pref	.....	.....	.....	13¾	13
St. Paul	57½	57½	55¾	56⅝	57½
Rock Island	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64¼
Chicago Gas	73¾	73¾	72⅛	72⅛	73¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	72¾	72¾	71⅝	71¾	73
Am. n Sugar Refinery	103½	104½	103½	104¼	103⅜
Erie	13¾	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13½
Am. n Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	26½	26¾
General Electric	36	36½	35¼	36⅜	35¼

Fifth assessment paid.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	97	97¾	Atlanta 6s, L. D. 112
New Ga. 3½s, 23 to 40 years	97¼	98	Atlanta 5s, S. D. 100
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	112		Atlanta 5s, L. D. 101
Georgia 7s, 1896	105	105	Atlanta 4½s	100
Savannah 6s	103½		Augusta 7s, L. D. 113
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117	118	Macon 6s	110
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Columbus 6s	100 102
Atlanta 7s, 1899	104	107	Rome graded	102
			Waterworks 6s	103
			Rome 5s	90

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	100	102	Ga. Pac. c'ts	101¾	102
Georgia 6s, 1910	105		Georgia Pac. 2d	41	42
Georgia 6s, 1922	109		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	85	
Central 7s, 1893	117		Mar. & N. G.		18
C., C. & A.	93		S., A. & M., 1st	45	47

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	144	146	Aug. & Sav.	94	85
Southwestern	65	70	A. & W. P.	75	
Central	15		do. deben	69	93
Cont. deben	26	28			

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 135,680.93
For 3 days	409,729.94

The Debt Statement.

Washington, August 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during July of $1,544,821.40. The interest bearing debt increased $700. The non-interest bearing debt increased $700. The cash in the treasury increased $1,480,915.90. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business July 31st, were: Interest bearing debt, $635,042,590; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,840,850; debt bearing no interest, $379,950,470. Total, $1,016,833,911.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: $616,972,329, an increase of $1,616,509; the toal cash in the treasury, $774,201,766; the gold reserve, $54,975,607; net cash balance, $64,089,745. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $10,294,597, the total at the close being $120,922,836.

Of silver there was an increase of $581,973. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositaries $17,466,157, against $17,395,273 at the end of the previous month.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller today submitted to Secretary Carlisle his preliminary report of the corporations of the internal revenue bureau for the last fiscal year. It shows that the total collections of internal revenue for the year were $741,168,442, a decrease of $13,836,547 for the year. The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, is 2.07, being an increase of .08 over the previous fiscal year. The registering of Chinese laborers was completed on May 3, 1894, and the total number of registration certificates applied for was 106,493. The total sum appropriated for this work was $60,000 and the aggregate expenditure was $43,546.17.

The principal sources of receipts were: Spirits, $85,259,546, a decrease of $9,460,714; tobacco, $28,617,898, a decrease of $3,271,813; fermented liquors, $31,414,493, a decrease of $1,134,489, and oleomargarine, $1,723,479, an increase of $52,836.

The Iron Trade.

From The Cleveland Iron Trade Review.

It is customary, when the conditions occur, as at the present, in favor of an advance in pig iron, to point to the vast inactive furnace capacity that may be called into requisition within a few weeks. This additional tonnage thrown upon the market, it is argued, would quickly send prices back again. It should be borne in mind that where furnaces have gone out of blast, in the past two or three years, because they could not make ends meet on ruling prices, it will take more than a 25 cent or a 50 cent advance to put them on the active list again. Pig iron at $1 above current prices would start the blast in but a fraction of these idle furnaces; others could not run at a profit until the market had risen $2 from the present level. In the case of a further large percentage it is not supposable that iron will ever again be high enough to warrant their operation, even though they should be donated to the operating company and the charge for interest on investment entirely eliminated.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The situation shows little or no change from last week, except that there is a slight increase in the volume of business. This, of course, is an encouraging feature, and one that is likely to be more pronounced as the season advances. Prices have not changed at all, and the chances are that they will not change much for some time to come. They are too low for a decline, while the tendency toward an advance will probably be checked by new candidates for business. There are plenty of mills and furnaces ready to start up on the first indication of a broader market, and until some of these get started and are fairly supplied with orders, it will be useless to attempt to secure much better prices. The market is not losing anything, so that the trade regard the outlook with more hopefulness than we have seen for a long time past, and prevailing conditions seem to warrant a feeling such as above mentioned.

Industrial Notes.

Dow, Jones News Company, New York.

The demand for white lead is very quiet. Grinders are closed for the present. Prices are nominally the same.

The market for linseed oil at Boston is weaker by 2 cents than the New York market, as it is being used as a dumping ground for surplus stocks. Otherwise there is no feature in the situation. The market at Chicago is reported to be very quiet.

The advance in lard has not stimulated the cotton seed oil trade. It is regarded as only of a temporary nature. The demand is very quiet both for home consumption and export. All advices indicate low prices for cotton seed at the opening of the season.

The Local Cotton Market.

Market closed nominal; middling 6 9-16.

Atwood Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Liverpool cables this morning were of a rather demoralizing character, although the market improved there 1-32d, declining, however, later and closing below last night's figures. Our cable said: "Manchester weak; spinners anxious to sell; only a small business doing; stocks of yards accumulating, and the spinners would probably only take from hand to mouth; also, that there were rumors of shrot time." Prices here again declined 5@6 points, afterward reacting on account of rumors that congress would agree upon the tariff bill this evening, and would likely adjourn on Monday next, but closing at nearly the lowest of the day. The government weekly cotton reports published on Wednesday, as usual, show universally favorable conditions except, perhaps, in a few portions of Georgia. Private dispatches today from Calvert, Tex., speak of boll worms and a less favorable outlook there. Liverpool seems, however, to have a secure feeling of a movement in October and November next, and perhaps earlier, that would enlarge port and interior supplies in this country with most likely a pressure to sell unless trade conditions by that time have materially improved through a settlement of the tariff or some other course to create a better feeling. Any relief at this moment, it would seem, must come from Liverpool and continental spinners. Liverpool today sold 12,000 bales, indicating a demand for spots if not for futures. A general war between China and Japan, it is thought, would naturally have an unfavorable effect upon the cotton trade as lessening the exports to that country from America. Port receipts today, 600 against 400 last year.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
August	6.60	6.60	6.49	6.51-52	6.57-58
September	6.63	6.63	6.55	6.56-57	6.62-63
October	6.68	6.70	6.63	6.64-65	6.69-70
November	6.78	6.79	6.71	6.72-73	6.78-79
December	6.85	6.86	6.78	6.79-80	6.85-86
January	6.88	6.93	6.81	6.87-88	6.92-93
February	6.98	6.98	6.95	6.93-94	6.98-70
March	7.05	7.05	6.98	6.99-70	7.04-06

Closed steady; sales 115,400 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	915	3482	657	2545	247933	287527
Monday	339	1327	945	5606	247862	284667
Tuesday	846	1681	3185	1037	240153	281167
Wednesday	582	361	662	1080	234.60	293985
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3563	8764	5540	9668		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	6.52	July	.....
February	5.58	August	.....
March	6.66	September	6.32
April	6.71	October	6.39
May	.....	November	6.57
June	.....	December	6.46

Closed steady, sales 24,100 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Summary Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: Sales of spot cotton in Liverpool today were 12,000 bales, which caused an advance in the future market of 2-64 to 3-64d. This, however, was quickly lost upon the receipt of good crop accounts published this morning, and the market closed at a loss of the entire improvement. Our market opened steady at last evening's prices and declined sharply to the lowest prices on this crop. The close was barely steady at about the lowest prices of the day. The immediate reality was based upon the receipt of telegrams from Texas reporting a change in the condition of the crop in that state. The pressure during the afternoon by local interests to sell cotton was renewed, and the trade expects a further decline in prices tomorrow. There is no change in sentiment, and bulls on the cotton market are as scarce as roses in January. It will require a decided change in the crop prospects to prevent a further decline.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Prices declined partly because Liverpool closed weaker. The crop news was generally favorable though rain is needed in southwestern Texas and some parts of North Carolina, and weather and shedding are reported in Mississippi and Louisiana, while the plant is not fruiting heavily in most sections of Georgia. Southern spot markets were lower. Manchester was dull, and war has been formally declared between China and Japan. There are again rumors that English mills will run on short time.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, August 1.—(Special.)—Liverpool lost the improvement shown at the opening today, and our market, after opening at about last night's prices, became very weak, October declining from 6.70 to 6.62. During the afternoon advices from Washington were received indicating the probability that the tariff trouble would be compromised and that congress would adjourn next week. This caused a sudden change of feeling and the market quickly rallied, October reacting to 6.68, but southern selling orders received in the last hour caused a loss of a part of the improvement. The close was steady with 6.64 bid for October. If there is indeed to be an early settlement of the tariff, a feverish revival of trade would probably follow, which ought to help the price of cotton somewhat, but the crop accounts are too good, so far, to give us ground to hope for such a substantial advance as we would like to see.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, August 1.—The Guardian in its commercial article says: The market has been exceedingly dull in sympathy with the weakness of cotton in Liverpool. Even at the present low prices the larger foreign markets are not in a position to buy freely and until they are prices must decline further if production is not reduced. There have been a number of transactions with India at a decline and some orders have been placed in Egypt, the levant and South America, though some of the bids made prior to the present reduction have been withdrawn. Yarns are quiet.

Dry Goods.

Dow, Jones News Company, New York.

There is a noticeable improvement in the demand for general dry goods, although the actual purchasing capacity of the large number of visiting buyers has not been tested. Mail orders call merely for such goods as will fill immediate requirements. The engagement of bleached cottons continues a feature today, as buyers are taking stocks previous to the advance in prices on Wednesday.

Merchants generally express entire satisfaction at the promptness with which accounts are being met when due. Dry goods paper is not plentiful, as would be supposed, the conservative manner in which business is being carried on does not make it necessary to borrow, even at 3 per cent, which is the rate today.

Reports from the road are not so encouraging and sales are below the average of a normal season; in fact, smaller than at this time last year.

Buyers from the south are really making the market, as representatives of other markets appear to be holding off for some reason.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair and steadier; middling uplands 3 15-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,200; all American; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 3 45-64, 3 46-64; September and October delivery 3 45-64, 3 46-64; October and November delivery 3 46-64, 3 47-64; November and December delivery 3 47-64, 3 48-64; December and January delivery 3 48-64; January and February delivery 3 49-64; February and March delivery 3 51-64; March and April delivery, 3 53-64; futures opened firm with de-mand fair.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 3 43-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 43-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 45-64, 3 44-64; October and November delivery 3 46-64, 3 45-64; November and December delivery 3 46-64, 3 46-64; December and January delivery 3 48-64, 3 47-64; January and February delivery 3 47-64, 3 46-64; February and March delivery 3 49-64, sellers; March and April delivery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, August 1—Cotton steady; sales 2,956 bales; middling uplands 6 15-16; middling gulf 7 3-16; net receipts none; gross 185; stock 136,430.

GALVESTON, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾; net receipts 7 bales, none gross 8; sales 181; stock 7,020; exports coastwise 314.

NORFOLK, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾; net receipts 17 bales; gross 17; sales 139; stock 6,953; exports coastwise 399.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7¼; net receipts none bales; gross 250; sales none; stock 10,476.

BOSTON, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts none bales; gross 834; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 200.

WILMINGTON, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 1,884; exports coastwise 645.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 182 bales; gross 123; sales none; stock 2,185.

SAVANNAH, August 1—Cotton dull; middling 6⅝; net receipts 23 bales; gross 31; sales 5; stock 8,177; exports coastwise 347.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; net receipts 428 bales; gross 746; sales 900; stock 48,53; exports to continent 900.

MOBILE, August 1—Cotton dull; middling 6⅝; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 3,884; exports coastwise 40.

MEMPHIS, August 1—Cotton easy; middling 6 11-16; net receipts 32 bales; sales 1,100; shipments none; stock 7,977.

AUGUSTA, August 1—Cotton quiet; idding 7; net receipts 3 bales; shipments 310; sales 310; stock 3,174.

CHARLESTON, August 1—Cotton steady; middling 7. net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 13,010

HOUSTON, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; net receipts 371 bales, 135 new; shipments 100; sales none; stock 2,466.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The wheat market was again but a side issue of corn today. Before the close there was a spurt that was believed to have been directly due to a report of Russian interference in the Japanese-Chinese difficulty, but, inasmuch as corn was advancing quite as rapidly, it was just as probable that the true inwardness of strength was due to sympathy. Cables were not considered in the action of trades today, and they were at best of an indifferent character. September wheat opened from 53¼ to 53½c, sold between 53 and 54c, closing at 53¾ and 53⅞@⅞@1½c higher than yesterday. No particular change in prices for cash wheat was recorded.

Corn was today, as it has been for some time past, the leading speculative article on the board of trade floor. All the strength in that grain is due directly to the dry weather throughout the west, and any appearance of weakness generally comes from rains or showers and prospects for them. The record of today's trading is but a repetition of any day in the immediate past. Today fair weather was predicted for Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa. From the moment the forecast became generally known until the close prices held intensely strong, the close being almost at the outside figures for the day. September corn opened at 46¼c, sold up to 48c, closing at 47⅞c, a net gain of 2¾@⅞c for the day. Cash corn was very strong. Sales were made on an average of 1c over yesterday.

Oats were up and down with corn, principally up. Nothing attaching to the trade was of interest, and the business was comparative light. The action was purely a reflection of corn's movements. September closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were without noteworthy change. The market was steady.

Provisions were narrow, dull and featureless. Pork was a little stronger than either lard or ribs on account of a scarcity of offerings. Very little buisness was transacted, the failure to decline being due to a little strength in live hogs at the opening of that market at the yards and to the further advance in corn. September pork closed 12½c higher than yesterday. No change was made in quotations for September lard and ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
August	51¼	52½	51½	52¼
September	53¼	54	53	53¾
December	56¼	57	56	56¾
CORN—				
August	46¼	48	46¼	47⅞
September	46½	48	46¼	47⅞
October	45½	46⅞	45⅜	46⅞
May	44½	45⅝	44¼	45⅝
OATS—				
August	28⅝	29¼	28¾	29¼
September	29	29½	28¾	29⅝
May	33¼	33½	32	33⅜
PORK—				
August	12 77½	12 77½	12 77½	12 77½
September	12 77½	12 80	12 70	12 75
January	11 55	11 60	11 55	11 60
LARD—				
August	6 92½	6 92½	6 92½	6 92½
September	6 92½	6 95	6 92½	6 95
January	6 70	6 70	6 70	6 70
SIDES—				
August	6 62½	6 65	6 62½	6 65
September	6 62½	6 65	6 62½	6 65
January	5 90	6 00	5 90	6 00

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 1, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 1 – Flour—First patent $1.25 second patent $1.00; extra fancy $3.10; fancy $3.00; family $2.90. Corn—No. 1 white 65c; No. 2 white 67c; mixed 63c. Oats—White 55c; mixed 47c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 85c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ⅌ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ⅌ cwt. Stockpeas $1.25@1.30. Grits—Pearl $3.90.

NEW YORK, August 1—Flour, southern dull and ⅌ ak; good to choice $2.90@3.50; common to fair extra $2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot quiet and ⅛@¼c higher and firm; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 55¾; afloat 55¾@56c; options fairly active and irregular, closing first at ⅛@¼c advance; No. 2 August 55⅝; September 56⅝; October 58. Corn, spot dull but firmand scarce; No. 2 in elevator 54; afloat 56; options fairly active and 1½@2c higher, closing firm; August 54; September 55⅞; October 57½; November 51⅞. Oats, spot fairly active and firmer; options dull but firmer; August 34½; September 33¾; spot No. 2 41; mixed western 41; white do. 41@45.

ST. LOUIS, August 1—Flour dull; patents $3.35@3.65; fancy $2.20@2.10; choice $1.75@1.90. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash —; August 48⅝ bid; September 48⅞ bid; December 53⅛ asked. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash —; August 46; September 46½; 45¼. Oats higher; No. 2 cash —; August 28⅞; September 29½.

CHICAGO, August 1—Flour steady; winter patents $3.20@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 51¼@51½; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 52¼. No. 2 corn 47⅞. Oats 18 @20.

CINCINNATI August 1—Flour, spring patents $3.35 @3.90; family $2.35@2.60. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 48½. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 48¼. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed new 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 1—Roasted coffee — Arbuckle's 22.75; ⅌ 100 in cases; Lewerins 22.75. Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; air 18; common 17c. Sugar—Granulated 4¾c; powdered 5c; cut loaf 5¾; white extra C 4; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼@4⅜; yellow extra C 4. Syrup—New Orleans choice 40; prime 35 @40c; common 20@30c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 38@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@50c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice —Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawly's dairy $1.10; iceer's m $1.19 Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 12@12½c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; ⅌ pbls. Mackerel—½ bbls $6.00@6.50 Soap —Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles — Paraffin 11c star 11c. Matches—4.00@4.00; 300s $3@ $3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 8 gross $4.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; 6s 4½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX peanut oysters 8½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 7; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6¼; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00, salmon $2.35@3.50; P. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.50; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.10. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.10; celluloid $8.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, 30c@$1.30; quarts $1.10@1.75. Powder—Rifle, keg $4. $3.25; ½ kegs $1.75; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.25 ⅌ sack.

NEW YORK, August 1—Coffee, options closed firm 10@40 points up; August 14.75@14.80; October 13.40; December 12.60@12.85; March 12.65@12.75; spot Rio steadier and quiet; No. 7 16¾. Sugar, raw quiet and steady; fair refining 2 11-16; refined quiet and steady; off A 4@4 5-16; standard A 4 7-16@4¾; cut loaf and crushed 5⅝@5 15-16; granulated 4 7-16@4¾; cubes 4 11-16 @4⅝. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet and steady; open kettle 27@27. Rice inactive; domestic, fair to extra 4⅝@5¼; Japan 4¼@4¾.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 1—Pork, standard mess $13.25. Lard, prime steam 5.75. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders 6.12½; long clear 6.30; clear ribs 6.60; short clear 6.95. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.25; long clear 7.75; clear ribs 7.87½; short clear 8.00.

ATLANTA, August 1—Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼@ Iro-cured bellies 10¼. Sugar-cured hams 13@ 14c, according to brand and average. California 10¼. Breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Leaf 6½; compound 6¾.

NEW YORK, August 1—Pork firm but quiet; new mess $14.00@14.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard steady but dull; western steam 7.30; city steam 6.75; options, September 7.30.

CHICAGO, August 1—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.75@12.90. Lard 6.90@6.92½. Short ribs, loose 6.75@6.77½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.00@ 6.12½; short clear sides boxed 7.00@7.15.

CINCINNATI August 1—Pork, mess $13.25. Lard steam leaf 7.37½; kettle dried 7.50. Bacon, shoulders 7.00, short rib sides 7.87½@7.50; short clear 8.12½@8.15

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, August 1 — Spirits turpentine firm; sales on cask; receipts 873 casks. Rosin dull, nominal; sales of A, B, C and D $1.00; E $1.10; F $1.20 G $1.30; H $1.52½; I $1.80; K $2.20; M $3.40; N $3.70; window glass $2.85; waterwhite $4.00.

WILMINGTON, August 1—Rosin steady; strained 87½; good strained 92½; turpentine firm at 28; tar firm at 1.35; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; soft $1.70; virgin $4.25.

NEW YORK, August 1—Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.32½@1.37½; turpentine steady and quiet at 29@29½.

CHARLESTON, August 1—Turpentine firm at 27½; rosin firm; good strained $1.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 1—Eggs 9@10c. Butter—Western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 15@18c; choice 8@10c; other grades 4@8c. Live poultry —; Turkeys 7@8c ⅌ lb; hens 20@22c; spring chickens, large 16@18c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 12½@15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $1.85@1.75 ⅌ bbl; fancy ⅌ bu. 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new $1.50@1.75 ⅌ bu. Honey—Strained 5@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75@80c ⅌ bu; ⅌ bbl sacks $1.25@1.50; ⅌ bbl $2.00@2.50. Cabbage 2@2½.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, August 1—Bagging—1¾ @ 6¾; 2 lb 7¼. 2¼ lb 7¾. Arrow ties 77.

The J. W. PHILLIPS CO
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FINANCIAL.

hn W. Dickey,
and Bond Broker,
UGUSTA, GA.
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$1,000,000
n high class business property in
ugusta, Savannah, Macon, Mem-
ville and Chattanooga. Amounts
nd over at 5 per cent. Smaller
s to 6 per cent. Correspondence
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Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.
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PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
tment Securities,
CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LDG.

ROAD SCHEDULES
e Arrival and Departure of All
from This City—Central Time.

E.	ARR.		DEPART.
RAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
le	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
nah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
le	8 15 am	To Savannah	7 30 am
le	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 pm
	11 20 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
le	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
le	4 15 pm	To Macon	4 25 pm
e	6 55 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
le	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
ah	8 05 pm	To Savannah	8 55 pm
Trains Sun-		following Trains Sun-	
		day only;	
le.	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
lle..	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
RN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
lle..	7 00 am	To Nashville	8 05 am
	8 30 am	To Chattanooga	3 01 pm
'ga	12 35 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
lle	6 25 pm	To Nashville	8 30 pm
AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
m'y	6 40am	To Montgomery	5 35 am
	8 25 am	To Manchester	9 00 am
ster	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 50 am
	11 40 am	To Montgomery	1 30 pm
to	2 15 pm	To Selma	4 20 pm
m'y	4 15 pm	To Newnan	6 45 pm
rain Sunday		Following Train Sunday only;	
	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
a	5 50 am	To Augusta	7 20 am
a	7 50 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
a	1 15 pm	To Augusta	3 40 pm
n	1 45 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
a	6 15 pm	To Augusta	10 45 pm
HERN RAILWAY COMPANY. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
ton	5 20 am	To Richmond	8 30 am
	8 30 am	To Washington	12 03 m
ton	3 35 pm	To Toccoa	4 35 pm
nd.	9 30 pm	To Washington	9 00 pm
EORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
h'mdl	10 45 am	To Birmingham	4 10 pm
osa	8 30 am	To Greenville	6 45 am
lle	6 55 pm	To Tallapoosa	6 15 pm
RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)			
'ga	4 00 am	To Brunswick	7 30 am
lle.	7 35 am	To Chattanooga	8 00 am
	11 45 am	To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
atl.	1 55 pm	To Macon	4 30 pm
'ga	6 45 pm	To Jacksonville	7 30 pm
ick	7 50 pm	To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
EABOARD AIR-LINE. (CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
g'n	4 09 pm	To Charleston	7 15 am
on	4 45 pm	To Washington	12 00 m
	8 40 am	To Elberton	4 30pm
GIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
ns	11 30 am	To Columbus	*7 30 am
ns	*8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm
nd 7:30 departure Sunday only.			
A AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
	10 50 am	To Fort Valley	3 19pm

S. A. L.

AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE
ECT JULY 8, 1894.
ta Special" Solid Vestibuled
-No Extra Fare Charged.

D.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.
		SOUTHBOUND.	
a Lv	Atlanta Ar	4 00 pm	4 45 pm
	C. Depot, City T'm.		
m	Lawrenceville	4 48 pm	6 23 pm
m	Winder	5 12 pm	5 5 pm
m Lv	Athens Ar	5 03 pm	8 05pm
e Ar	Elberton Lv	2 04 pm	4 05 pm
e Ar	Abbeville Lv	1 1 pm	3 03 pm
m Ar	Greenwood Lv	12 48 pm	2 25 pm
m Ar	Clinton Lv	12 [illegible] am	1 45 pm
m Ar	Chester Lv	10 51 am	9 30 am
m Ar	Monroe Lv	10 37 am	8 45 am
m Lv	Raleigh Lv	5 22 am	.....
m Ar	Hendersn Lv	4 10 am	.....
m Ar	Weldon Lv	2 48 am	.....
m Ar	Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	.....
m Ar	Richmond Lv	12 23 am	.....
m Ar	Wash'gton Lv	8 30 pm	.....
Ar	Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm	.....
Ar	Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	.....
m Ar	New York Lv	12 10 pm	.....
Ar	Charlotte Lv	5 30 am	.....
Ar	Wilmington Lv	7 30 pm	.....
Lv	Clinton Lv	.....	1 30 pm
Ar	Newberry Lv	.....	12 40 pm
Ar	Prosperity Lv	.....	12 29 pm
Ar	Columbia Lv	.....	11 15 am
Ar	Sumter Lv	.....	9 45 am
Ar	Charleston Lv	.....	7 15 am
Ar	Darlington Lv	.....	7 00 am
m Lv	Weldon Ar	1 45 am	.....
m Ar	Portsm'th Lv	9 30 pm	.....
m Ar	Norfolk Lv	9 20 pm	.....
m Lv	Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	.....
m Ar	Baltimore Lv	7 00 pm	.....
m Ar	Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	.....
m Ar	New York Lv	12 10 pm	.....
Lv	Portsm'th (n) Ar	10 40 am	.....
Ar	Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 15 pm	.....
Ar	New York Lv	8 00 pm	.....
Lv	Portsm't (w) Ar	8 30 am	.....
Ar	Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	.....

TON ACCOMMODATION.

	DAILY.	No. 43.
	atlanta (City Time) Ar.	..
	enceville (Eastern Time) Lv.	8 14 am
	ndee " " Lv.	7 39 am
	thens " " Lv.	6 46 am
	lberton " " Lv	5 40 am

ept Sunday.
c. (a) Via New York, Philadelphia (w) Via Norfolk and Washington rains Nos. and 42 solid vestibuled an Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington. Through Pullman Sleeping Car between Atlanta and Washington. Trains Nos. Va. and Pullman Buffet parlor solid between Atlanta and ashington and New York; sleeping d Wilmington. Trains Nos. with through coach for Charleston, ion depot or at company's ticket all House.
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A. General Manager.
H. S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
R. Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

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, the most direct line and
Montgomery, New Orleans
e Southwest.
g schedule in effect June 12th.

D.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.
	4 20 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
	5 25 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
	6 27 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
	.....	.....	10 15 a m
y.	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
	5 30 a m	.....	6 55 p m
	3 05 a m	.....	5 20 p m
	7 35 a m	Sunday only	10 25 p m
ex	10 50 p m	.....	.....
	4 20 p m	.....	.....
	11 15 p m	.....	.....
D	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 55 Daily.
	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	.....
	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	.....
	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	.....
y	5 45 p m	6 10 a m	.....
	7 00 p m	5 35 a m	.....
y.	11 00 p m	6 20 a m	11 20 a m
	2 00 p m	.....	11 15 a m
	2 00 a m	8 19 a m	2 03 p m
	2 03 a m	8 56 a m	2 52 p m
	3 33 a m	9 24 a m	3 25 p m
	4 55 a m	10 21 a m	4 35 p m
	6 40 a m	11 40 a m	6 15 p m

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Texas, Mexico and
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OFFICERS ELECTED.

After Two Days' Session the Bar Association Adjourned.

MATTERS OF INTEREST DEVELOPED

Several Vigorous Discussions Were Evoked by the Symposiums.

JUDGE BLECKLEY AS A BALANCE WHEEL

Politics Were Injected Into a Discussion and He Stopped It—Judge Lumpkin's Conservative Views.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Georgia Bar Association stood adjourned yesterday afternoon after a full day's business, which included the election of a corps of splendid and able officers.

The session of the bar association in Atlanta has been a successful one, and one that has been not without interest to the laity. Entertaining papers have been read and the symposiums found ready responses and daring discussion.

The banquet was an elegant affair, and neither pains nor expense were spared to make it just what it was—enjoyable in every way and thoroughly delightful. Taken

PRESIDENT FLEMING.

all in all, the meeting has made a profound impression upon the citizens of Atlanta and the state at large as well.

The selection of the officers was without fault, and the high honor bestowed upon Hon. W. H. Fleming, of Augusta, was one that he most worthily deserves. In his capacity of presiding officer he will be most able and absolutely impartial. The vice presidents are all well-known lawyers and men of brains and influence. The re-election of Secretary Akin and Treasurer Harrison was simply the giving of a deserved compliment.

Bright and Early After the Banquet.

When President Bleckley called the bar association to order yesterday morning, the attendance was fully as large as that on the first day, and the members were all on the alert.

Before announcing that the convention was ready for business, President Bleckley read the acceptance of Master Edwin Herrin Bleckley of his election as a member of the State Bar Association. The epistle was signed "His Mother," and was in splendid humor of the association's action on the day before. It stated that Edwin Herrin Bleckley accepted his election to honorary membership with sincere thanks for the high and unusual distinction, and that his mother, with deeply gratified maternal pride, added her thanks to his. The note stated, also, that Master Bleckley had already adopted the maxim of "business before pleasure," and, being closely engaged in his legal studies, had requested his mother, for the sake of saving time, to represent him in acknowledging the honor conferred.

This letter was received with laughter and applause.

Mr. Peabody's Paper.

The first paper called for was that of Mr. Francis D. Peapody, of Columbus, and was one of a symposium on the insolvent traders' act. This paper of Mr. Peabody was one that clearly showed that he had given a great deal of study to this question, and that all his labor had not been for naught. His suggestions all indicate a deep insight into what was evidently intended to be the spirit of the law. He suggests that in all the sections referring to the insolvent traders' act the word "bill" give way to the word "petition." To section 3149 (a) he suggests that the following be added:

"Provided, That in all cases one unsecured creditor may file the petition, but that as many as two others shall join him by or before the hearing for the appointment of a permanent receiver, unless the amount of his demand is equal to as much as one-third in amount of the unsecured debts of such insolvent debtor."

Also, that section 3149 (d) be made to read in its entirety as follows:

"No Preferences; Assets How Distributed. Upon the appointment of a receiver, no creditor shall acquire any preference, by any judgment or lien, on any suit or attachment under proceedings commenced after the filing of the (bill) petition, or within thirty days prior to said filing, and all assignments and mortgages to pay or secure existing debts made after the filing of said (bill) petition, or within thirty days prior to said filing, shall be vacated, and the assets be divided pro rata among the creditors, preserving all existing liens. It shall not be necessary to secure the sanction of the judge before filing the petition in the office of the clerk of the superior court."

Section 3149 (f) designates as a trader "any person or firm shall be considered a trader who is engaged, as a business, in buying and selling real or personal estate of any kind, or who is a banker, broker or commission merchant, or manufacturer, (manufacturing articles to the extent of $5,000 per annum)."

To this Mr. Peabody wants to add, putting a comma after "annum," "or who has been so engaged within thirty days prior to the filing of the petition. No dissolution of a partnership, nor change of partnership by a firm of insolvent traders, nor the formation of a partnership by a single insolvent trader! nor the sale, alienation, assignment, the parting with the effects of the insolvent firm of traders, or single insolvent trader, nor the closing up of the business, nor the ceasing to trade, by either a firm of insolvent traders, or a single insolvent trader, shall operate to prevent the filing and proceeding of the petition provided for under this act."

In conclusion he desires that 3149 (h) be added as follows:

"Rescinding contract of sale, where goods obtained by fraud. When any creditor, his agent or attorney, shall make affidavit that goods were obtained from him by the insolvent debtor by fraud, and that he believes that such goods, or a part thereof, are still in the possession, custody, or under control, of such insolvent debtor, or of some person for him; then the judge shall by his order, grant leave to such creditor to make search through the assets of such insolvent debtor, after the same shall have been put in the hands of a receiver, and make a schedule of such goods, as he may be able to identify and swear to the correctness of the same. And upon the final hearing of such cause, should it be found that such goods so identified were obtained from the vendor by fraud, with no intention of paying for the same, then the contract of sale shall be declared rescinded, and the title to the goods to be in the original vendor; and such goods, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, shall be delivered to such vendor."

It was an able speech and created a profound impression.

Colonel N. J. Hammond's Paper.

In his stand upon the insolvent traders' act, Colonel Hammond won many golden opinions. He was decidedly against it and gave all his reasons in a lucid manner and in logical sequence. He held the attention and interest of the association from beginning to end.

"In the early history of equity jurisprudence," said Colonel Hammond, "a receiver could not be appointed until after the defendant had answered; later a receiver might be appointed before answer where fraud was clearly proved by affidavits or when it was shown that immense danger would ensue, unless the property were taken under the care of the court. Before Georgia was founded and ever since, a commission in bankruptcy might not issue against a trader unless the claims of the petitioner or petitioners reached certain prescribed amounts or certain numbers of creditors petitioned, and with bond for damages. The basic idea of both the receivership and the bankruptcy was fraud in the debtor, actual or expected, because of pleaded facts.

"Georgia's traders' act of 1881 made a new departure. Under it any solvent corporation, not municipal, or any natural person failing to pay any unsecured due debt on demand, might be at once ousted from possession of any and all property and have it put into the hands of a court of chancery. No fraud need be alleged. No time need elapse after demand. The petitioner need not allege that he was at all apprehensive of the loss of his debt.

"This law demoralized trade, because the stocks of the conservative merchants and the plants and machinery of well-managed corporations may have their values and their usefulness, at any time and for any time, affected by the carelessness, misfortune, ignorance or mismanagement of others in the same community. This is no fancy; we have seen it and felt it here and elsewhere in this state.

"The traders' act is unique. There was nothing like it before its enactment, and none, so far as I know, have since imitated it, here or on either side of either ocean. It is bad for honest traders who cannot pay on demand, and bad for those solvent persons whose business is disturbed by unusual and unnatural conditions of the market made by sudden failures. It is bad for the bar. It is even of doubtful benefit to anybody. Amendment cannot cure its innate defects. It should be repealed."

Mr. Frank H. Miller's Suggestions.

The paper of Mr. Frank H. Miller, on account of the absence of its author, was read by Secretary John W. Akin.

These are his suggestions:

"1. When the petition, direct a seizure by the sheriff, as temporary receiver, to hold until further order, but with leave to the debtor to resolve the restraining order upon filing bond and security, approved by the sheriff, as in attachment cases, conditioned to pay the plaintiff's debt when judgment is finally obtained.

"2. If fraud is averred by positive affidavit, require defendant to give bond for his appearance, to abide final decree, but require plaintiff to stipulate that they will carry into effect, any recommendations of the court as to granting release to the debtor.

"3. Refer the case, at the outset, to a standing or special master, according to the statute, and require his report as to the facts, particularly the validity and good faith of plaintiff's debt, the amount of property in the hands of receiver, and all liens thereon.

"4. Direct that no payment by consent of petitioners, or otherwise, of any preferred debt shall be made for thirty days, thereby placing the preferences on the same footing as those of voluntary assignments, under the act of October 17, 1885."

Discussions of the Symposium.

President Bleckley then called for discussions of the symposium and Colonel W. C. Glenn obtained the floor.

He said that he thought that all the papers had been presented from different angles of vision, but all united on some point. He thought that all receivership cases came under three classes. The smallest class was composed of those that properly came under the frauds act; the latter class which was the outcome of collusion; and that still another class had been developed by the ingenuity of Atlanta's bar—where a man can run his own business as receiver. All this, Colonel Glenn said, was the result of too stringent assignment laws. He stated that he was often surprised at two things—the greatness of the human mind and the irony of the law; that the highest evidence of a man's great intellect was his capacity to defraud. Colonel Glenn thought that there should be an assignment law, and thought that a man should be allowed to make certain preferences in his assignment; that there were many reasons for this—valid reasons.

Colonel Hammond Defends His Paper.

"I have always believed," said Colonel Hammond, in the course of a few remarks in defense of his position, "that the old way was the good way, and by it there was plenty of room. This way of getting receivers in three minutes and in a few lines of petition is a quick way of doing wrong."

Mr. Alex King Takes a Different View.

Mr. Alex C. King said that he differed with Colonel Hammond, that the show of fraud is not always sufficient to secure the appointment of a receiver.

"It occurs to me," said Mr. King, "that there are two reasons which induced the passage of this act of 1880. It is true that the act is not perfect; on the contrary, it is open to the criticism that it is too easy. It has been said that receivers may be appointed by express consent of the trader; I think this is the spirit to a certain extent. I believe that except in extraordinary cases there should be no injunction or receiver on an ex parte hearing unless the plaintiff gives bond. To merely say that three creditors may put a man into the hands of a receiver is too loose. Some certain amount should be named. This is about the only collecting law we have."

"It is a question," said President Bleckley, "how much of the evil connected with the act grows out of permitting mortgages to be given on the stock of goods and remain unchanged and in force no matter how often the stock is changed. Over-credit is the ground of trouble. Merchants and traders secure more credit than they are entitled to."

At this juncture the rules were suspended for the time, and the following named gentlemen were elected members of the association:

Colonel P. H. Brewster, Walter P. Andrews, J. M. Slaton, Hamilton Douglas and J. B. S. Davis.

Report of the Memorial Committee.

The report of the committee on memorials was called for by President Bleckley, and Chairman W. B. Hill responded.

Chairman Hill said that the duty of the committee on memorials was two-fold; that the first was the preparation of a biography of some distinguished member of the Georgia bench or bar to be printed in the report, and, also, to prepare sketches of members who have died since the last annual meeting of the association. The subject selected, he said, was a memoir of the late Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, who was a Georgian by birth and who claimed his citizenship in Georgia to the hour of his death. He also stated that since the committee of the year before had failed to report the death of certain prominent lawyers, the present committee had done so.

The following are the names included in the list:

Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta; Judge A. Pratt Adams, of Savannah; Robert S. Lanier, of Macon; John S. Davidson, of Augusta; Richard F. Lyon, of Macon; Benjamin P. Hollis, of Americus; James T. Nisbet, of Macon, and John Peabody, of Columbus.

Extracts from the report, which were very extensive and thorough, were read by the chairman, and were received with interest.

When the report was tendered and adopted, President Bleckley suggested that the members of the association rise in honor of the memory of the deceased members. This was done.

Condition of the Supreme Court.

President Bleckley called for the report of the committee on the condition of the supreme court, Hon. Boykin Wright not responding to the call of his name.

The report was read by Mr. Washington Dessau, chairman of the committee, and was interesting. It contained figures that were of great value, and the facts were all put in an entertaining form.

The first portion of the report was as follows:

At the annual session of the Georgia Bar Association, held in Macon in June, 1892, a committee was appointed to consist of the then incoming president and the ex-president of the association to formulate a paper showing the overworked condition of the supreme court of the state, and to have that paper go to the press for publication, so that the work could be made known to the public for their consideration.

This report, which is now about to be submitted, is offered to the association in obedience to the resolution just recited, the committee not being willing that their report should be published to the state as emanating from the bar association until it had received its approval.

The supreme court of the state of Georgia was created in 1845, and at that time, as now, was composed of three judges, whose duties under the law were the same then as now.

Since that time the official work of this

JUDGE JAMES GRIGGS.

tribunal has annually increased, both in the actual labor required to perform the duties and in the responsibilities of the duties themselves. This general statement, while not effective except to the judges themselves and those who perform professional duties in the courts, can certainly be made startlingly impressive when the details of the changes which have occurred are succinctly presented.

In 1845 the number of counties in the state of Georgia was ninety-three; today there are 137 counties, an increase of more than 47 per cent in the actual number of counties.

Every county in the state of Georgia is a source from which litigation can and does ultimately find its way into the supreme court. There were only ninety-three of these sources when the court was originated and there are now 137 of those same sources carrying business, work and responsibility to the judicial center of our system. In this regard, it must also be borne in mind that in addition to the vast increase in the number of sources from which judicial work necessarily flows to the supreme court from the increase in the number of counties, there is also another source which adds labor to the supreme court. We have in this state a number of courts, now amounting to seven, known as city courts, now organized from which bills of exceptions lie directly to the supreme court, and in addition to this, the legislature had lately placed it in the power of any county in the state, within certain limits expressed, to organize a city court; and, from time to time these city courts are organized, all of them being so constituted that bills of exceptions lie directly therefrom to the supreme court. So that in addition to the increase in number of counties, the increase in the number of city courts must of necessity practically double the number of sources from which litigation must inevitably flow into the supreme court.

In 1856, the assessed value of property in Georgia, was $495,478,045, of which $223,939,723 was slave property.

In 1893, the assessed value of property in Georgia was $652,644,907, this last valuation, of course, including no slaves. The excess therefore, of property, exclusive of slaves, in 1893, over the period referred to, is nearly $200,000,000, involving possessions of all character of property other than slaves, and the labor and intricate work in connection with this vast increase in the amount of property necessarily imposes a vast increase in the amount of work upon the court, adds largely to the actual number of cases involving this property, and more than double the variety of litigation concerning this large property.

In 1845, the number of miles of railroad in this state was 605, embracing five railroads. In 1894 there are in the state of Georgia 5,225 miles of railroad, owned by more than fifty different railroad corporations. These vast enterprises have involved the courts in the use of time and judicial labor more than any other class of persons, natural or artificial, and by reason of the peculiarity of the litigation imposed an incalculable amount of labor upon the supreme court, not only on account of the immense sums involved in the litigation, but also on account of the difficulties of the questions presented, both at nisi prius and in the supreme court.

In 1845, the number of judicial circuits was eleven. In 1894 they are twenty-three in number. The number of judicial circuits has more than doubled, the number of counties has been increased by more than 47 per cent, and seven city courts have been added, all constituting sources from which judicial labor inevitably falls upon the shoulders of the supreme court, still composed of only three judges.

In 1845 the population of Georgia was as follows, to-wit: White, 459,559; slaves, 314,766. The census of 1890 gave 1,837,000, and it can be safely estimated that since that time the population of Georgia has so increased as to render the population reach the figure of 2,000,000.

In 1845 slaves could not litigate; now all persons can litigate.

From the point of population the sources of litigation, therefore, have increased from the organization of the supreme court to this time more than 400 per cent, and nearly 500 per cent.

The first volume of Georgia reports contains ninety-three cases, of which eight were criminal cases, four were ejectment cases, two were trover cases, five were will cases, five were corporation law cases, thirty-nine were commercial law cases, three were damage suits, nineteen were against administrators and executors, one mandamus, three appeals and three against sheriffs.

Volume 90 of the Supreme Court Reports of the state of Georgia contains 117 cases, covering thirty-three criminal cases, eight injunction cases, five ejectment cases, four will cases, five corporation law cases, forty-two commercial law cases, thirty-seven damage suits, five suits against executors, one mandamus, one receiver's case and one insurance case.

Your committee has taken the two extremes—the first volume and the ninetieth for the purpose of illustrating the vast difference in the character of the litigation, and your committee does not hesitate to say that more than 50 per cent of the cases decided in the ninetieth Georgia involve matters of decidedly great labor to the court and more than double the labor and more than double the work involved in deciding the cases in the first Georgia, or in any volume of Georgia reports up to the thirtieth.

Your committee has prepared a tabulated statement of each tenth volume of the Supreme Court Reports from its organization to the present time and it requires only a cursory glance of that tabulation to discover how, year by year, and decade by decade, judicial responsibility has been augmented and aggravated both by the actual increase in the number of cases and the novelty and vexatious character of the questions presented for decision.

"The Southeastern Reporter, volumes 1 to 13, contain 2,050 Georgia cases decided by three judges; 1,038 Virginia cases decided by five judges; 710 West Virginia cases, decided by four judges; 2,199 North Carolina cases, decided by five judges; 1,342 South Carolina cases, decided by three judges. By comparison, each judge in Georgia has decided 1,016 cases; in Virginia, 207; in West Virginia, 177; in North Carolina, 439, and in South Carolina, 447.

"During the period covered by these reports, the supreme court of Georgia averaged about 500 cases per year, not including those withdrawn, dismissed or settled, nor gross-bills, which would make the average still greater, and, in the language of one of the judges of the court, 'business is still increasing.'

"So immeasurably has the labor of this court been augmented that the court is frequently forced simply to decide cases without giving opinions therefor. No court can survive which simply decides without opinions on which its decisions are based."

The report goes on to say that "not only are the judges prevented from rendering reasons for their decisions, but the vast number of cases daily, weekly, monthly and annually reported crowding the libraries of the lawyers and the courts, add immeasurably to the already augmented labors of the court. These reports not only embarrass the court, by requiring the time and attention to read them, but the reading of these cases takes away from the court the opportunity to perform certain other duties and has a tendency to induce the court to cut off oral argument at the bar."

The suggestion is then made that the manner of overcoming these difficulties is to increase the number of judges so that a division of official duty can be had, and that the work now imposed upon three men can be portioned out among five.

When this report was finished Judge William Reese moved that an abstract of the report be made, and that it be sent out to every lawyer in the state. His resolution was out of order, and he withdrew it.

The report of the committee on interstate law was asked for by the president, but there was none. Judge Branham is chairman of this committee.

Committee on Officers Appointed.

A motion to suspend the rules was made and carried and Mr. Washington Dessau moved that a committee of five be appointed to recommend the officers for the ensuing year. The motion was put by President Bleckley and carried. The president then appointed on the committee, Mr. Washington Dessau, Judge George Hillyer, Mr. Bryan Cumming, Joe Bishop, Jr., and H. R. Goetchius.

Report of the Committee on Ethics.

Judge Spencer R. Atkinson responded to the president's request for the report of the committee on ethics.

The report says that the ethical theories in the code of ethics adopted at the sixth annual session of the association are beautifully and lucidly expressed, but that the difficulty lies in the fact that the indiyidual lawyer prefers to regard these as rules of moral conduct binding upon all others, but not necessarily upon himself; that another difficulty is that conduct deplored in another passes unhallenged the criticism of his conscience. There are found lawyers who themselves engaged in shady practices, speak in terms of unmeasured contempt of those who imitate their examples.

The following remedy is suggested:

"In order to have men square their conduct by ethical rules they must be taught ethics; and with a hope of checking this growing evil, with the hope of suggesting some means that will tend to elevate the moral standard of the legal profession, we recommend that as a condition precedent to admission to the bar in this state, the circuit judges be requested to require all applicants to be specially examined upon that portion of the code which defines the duties of lawyers and together therewith upon the elementary principles of legal ethics as laid down, proved and promulgated by this association."

Motions and resolutions were declared in order and Mr. Alex Smith stated that he had written out the resolution of Judge Reese and offered it to the meeting. These resolutions provided for the appointment of a committee to prepare matter in regard to the constitutional amendment. Before they were adopted or voted on, Colonel N. J. Hammond suggested that the report of the committee on supreme court did not bring out prominently enough the condition of the supreme court in 1877, when the constitutional amendment was defeated nor was it fully developed that the two last legislatures were in favor of the proposed increase of judges, though such was the case.

Mr. Alex King said that he knew of his own knowledge that a great many people did not understand how the addition of two judges was going to help matters any; that many people believed that all three judges now on the bench heard every case together, worked on it together and wrote out the decision together; and that they thought that the five would do the same thing and the increase would simply make it all the more difficult for a decision to be reached.

Politics Dragged Into the Association.

Mr. Burton Smith sprung a new idea upon the meeting. He said that he thought the new constitutional amendment was a legitimate political campaign.

Mr. Smith thought that a state central committee should be appointed, and that there should be subcommittees throughout the state in the various judicial circuits. He then moved that a committee of five be appointed to look into this.

Hon. W. H. Fleming thought it best not to agitate the question, but that care should be taken to have a favorable vote on every ticket as there were many who might be in favor of it and yet would not take the trouble to write it out.

Mr. R. E. Harley stated that he was from the tenth district, and that he knew that the third party people would vote against it unless they were instructed to vote for it by their leaders. He said that the claims that he had heard urged against the proposed amendment by the populists were taht it would be an increase of expense to the state, and would put more democrats into office.

Politics Stopped by the President.

At this juncture, and as there seemed to be others who desired to speak on the same line, Justice Bleckley very neatly stopped further discussion by taking up the argument himself. He said:

"The State Bar Association is neither democratic, nor republican nor third party. We are not in politics. I have to say this as I am a sort of balance wheel. If I did not do this I would be out of place."

Judge Lumpkin followed Judge Bleckley in his remarks and said:

"Mr. President: If you will pardon me I will present just a few suggestions which are on the line of those which have just emanated from the chair. We are in no sense a political organization, and the fact exists that there are worthy are reputable gentlemen, members of this association, who belong to the people's party, and who are absolutely aiding us in carrying this measure before the people. I have no disposition to run away from us help that comes from this eminently respectable source; and I have been assured, personally, by my friend Judge Hines, who is the nominee of the people's party for governor, that he is in favor of this measure, and he has no objection to being so quoted. (Applause.) I have been informed by two gentlemen of this city that Mr. Watson has stated that he is disposed to favor the amendment and will advocate it in his paper if he is shown that it is a proper measure. I have seen myself in a recent issue of The Daily Press, which my friend, Mr. Watson, conducts, a very friendly allusion to this proposed amendment, in which he speaks kindly of our over-burdened court, and at least intimates that he will favor this amendment. I construe the statement which The Constitution had this morning as coming from Mr. Ellington, who is a personal friend of mine, that he simply says they have not got light before them now, and the people's party will not vote for this amendment as they now understand the matter. The thing to do is to give them the light, and I believe if Mr. Ellington was informed of the startling facts and figures which Mr. Dessau has prepared that he would be in favor of it, and for heaven's sake don't run away from the support of this most important measure anybody in Georgia. (Applause.) I think there is a great deal of wisdom in the proposition made by my brother King as to what ought to go before the people of Georgia—there are some additional facts that should go before them. Colonel Hammond suggested one, viz: that the people ought to be reminded that two legislatures have adopted this measure, and there ought to be some brief answer to the objections which have been suggested touching the adoption of this amendment. One is the expense of it. The people of Georgia could in a few lines be made to see that the additional $6,000 is of no consequence in comparison to the great good to be derived from the adoption of the amendment. Some have suggested that it would take five judges longer to decide than three. There is not so much difficulty in deciding what the law of a case is as in finding out what the law is, and it can be found out quicker by five than by three, and in the labor of writing opinions the two additional judges would be of vast assistance. (Applause.)

Judge Hillyer then offered a resolution as a substitute to Mr. Alex Smith's, but no action was taken upon it, as the original was lost and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Afternoon Session of the Association.

The afternoon session of the association was characterized by promptness, and the meeting was called to order at precisely 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Burton Smith secured the floor and withdrew his motion of the morning. Judge Hillyer then moved the adoption of a resolution endorsing the constitutional amendment.

The symposium on "Woman at the Georgia Bar" aroused a warm discussion, and in one or two instances the discussions became aggressive. The first paper was that of Mr. Burton Smith, and it was of an entertaining nature. He held to the side that it was entirely proper for a woman to be

SPENCER R. ATKINSON.

admitted to the bar. This, he said was clear in his mind.

Mr. A. H. Davis read a well-prepared paper also, and thought that women should be admitted to the bar. In conclusion, he said:

"The experiment of allowing women to practice law will before long be tried in this state as it is being tried in others. Why not offer to women seking employment the opportunities of a noble profession, replete with moral and intellectual stimulants of the greatest force, and claiming the most beautiful of ideals, the triumph of justice and the doing of good to men."

Mr. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, in a few bright remarks spoke against the admission of women to the bar.

Mr. L. Z. Rosser was decidedly against admitting women to the bar. He could see no good in it. He was very earnest in the stand he took.

Mr. Hanson Merrill thought that women should be admitted to the bar if they desired admission, and that if the courtroom was only a place for smutty jokes, to let woman in that she might purify the atmosphere by her presence.

Hon. W. H. Fleming said that he was a believer in the "triumph of right and justice." He thought that, eventually, woman would secure suffrage, since he had never heard a logical reason opposed to granting her this. He felt equally sure that she be permitted to become a lawyer if necessary to her ambition.

Mr. W. R. Leaken, of Savannah, said that he was not in favor of admitting women to practice at the bar. He thought that it would be too likely to play havoc with romance, and that it would be a serious thing if the young lawyer should be opposed in a suit to some young female lawyer whom he was in love with. His remarks created much laughter.

New Officers of the Association.

As soon as the discussion of woman at the bar was concluded, the committee on officers announced ready to report, and the following officers were nominated and subsequently unanimously elected:

President, W. H. Fleming, of Augusta.

First vice president, Judge George C. Hillyer, Atlanta; second vice president, Mr. L. C. Levy, Columbus; third vice president, J. H. Martin, Hawkinsville; fourth vice president, C. A. Turner, Macon.

Secretary, John W. Akin, of Cartersville.

Treasurer, Z. D. Harrison, Atlanta.

Executive committee: Alex W. Smith, chairman, Atlanta; Burton Smith, Atlanta; A. H. MacDonell, Savannah, and Walter B. Hill, Macon.

Upon motion, H. R. Goetchius and Judge George Hillyer were appointed delegates to the national convention. Resolutions of thanks were introduced and adopted, and, on motion, the association stood adjourned.

MR. QUINTARD PETERS DEAD.

He Dies This Morning at the Peters Home on Peachtree Street.

Mr. Quintard Peters died at half-past 12 o'clock this morning.

His death was the sad culmination of a three weeks' illness from typhoid fever, an illness which it has been feared, for ten days past, would result as it did result this morning in the death of Mr. Peters.

The news of the death of Quintard Peters will be received with genuine grief by hundreds of people throughout the city. No young man in the city was better known, none had fairer promise of a prosperous and successful life and none had more friends.

He was the youngest son of the late Richard Peters. He was given fine advantages as a boy, and proved himself appreciative of every opportunity that he had. He made his way in the world and at the time of his death he was quite a figure in the local business world. He was connected with his brother, Mr. Edward C. Peters, in the real estate business.

He was about twenty-eight years old and unmarried. He resided at the Peters home, on Peachtree and died there this morning. Hundreds of friends have anxiously watched the progress of his last illness, hoping against hope that he might recover. But the dread fever which had fastened itself strongly upon his vital energies, sapped his life, and the end came this morning.

The ending of such a promising life

THE "OLE HOSS" SALE

A Large Lot of Accumulated Goods Disposed of Yesterday.

WAS IT THE PHOTO OF IDA WELLS?

The Picture of a Negro Woman Causes Much Comment—The Bad Luck of a Rockdale Farmer.

A perspiring mass of humanity packed itself into the little room in the rear end of the East Tennessee depot yesterday afternoon when it was announced that the "old hoss" sale, which has been conducted there for the last three days, was concluded.

Every profession was represented, but it was a noticeable fact that most of the goods went to wayside merchants who hang out their signs in the little settlements skirting the roads leading from Atlanta. There was a rush for the stuff which each man had bought when the last article was knocked down, and men rushed and tumbled and scrambled over each other in their eagerness to settle up their bills and take off their stuff.

Agent Charley Martin, who acted as cashier of the auction, didn't scramble. He calmly closed the lid of the little cigar box on the table, took out a bundle of tape and tied it neatly around.

"Fifteen hundred dollars—pretty good, eh? Only three days work, too," he said, walking into his office and shaking the shekels up in a proud way.

This money represented the largest stock which has ever been disposed of in that way for a number of years, and many articles of value and interest were sold off.

The sale was conducted on the "sight on seeing" plan, as all of the goods were boxed up, and it was not until after the sale had finished that the purchaser found out what his prize was. The whole thing was a kind of lottery. Some struck good luck and went their way rejoicing, others were sadly disappointed.

A ruddy-faced farmer from Rockdale, with a broad smile on his crusty countenance, and a shining pate as bald as the dome of the capitol, raised up his red bandana when Steve Johnson got to the $2 notch on a good sized box which was being auctioned off. The box was turned over to the farmer. He opened it and found several gross of rubber nipples and a good supply of baby teething rings.

"That gol durned skunk must think I'm married," he said, putting the top back on. A Decatur street financier came up and bought the box from him for 50 cents.

At another time, a dusty-looking box was put up, and went to a negro for $4. It contained a set of silver ware worth ten times the amount.

But by far the most interesting and novel discovery was a box containing a framed cabinet-sized photo of a negro woman. In every feature it was an exact likeness of the pictures of Ida Wells, and many things strengthened the belief that it was her photograph. It was executed by a photographer at Nashville, and across the back was scrawled in a very fine and almost illigible hand: "From Ida, with love to Joe."

The photo was viewed by many during the day, and every one who had seen the cuts of the woman was emphatic in pronouncing a remarkable resemblance. Agent Martin reserved the picture and will keep it for exhibition in his office.

Another article of sale which caused much comment was an antique set of bedroom furniture. It was shipped some time ago to this place from Texas and was never called for for some reason. To all appearances this furniture graced the dwelling of some old colonist patriarch. The carving was finely wrough in rich mahogany, and showed the most unusual skill in execution. The bed posts were large and tall, and set off with relief figures of a greedy fox jumping up at a tempting looking bunch of grapes. The set was sold for $30. All together, this sale was one of the largest and most successful ever carried on in Atlanta.

A Profitable Shut Down.

Perry, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—It is reported here that the cotton factory at Dennard will be shut down on or about the 20th of August, and that the operatives will move elsewhere as soon as they can secure employment. It is further reported that the factory has been sold, or that a sale is being negotiated.

No Fever There.

Washington, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Exaggerated reports about fever in this place have somehow gotten abroad in other parts of Georgia. The physicians assert that there is not a case of typhoid fever here, and there has been only one case of fever with alarming symptoms, and that was due to long continued bad health. This latter case is now on the road to recovery. There is not a more healthy place in Georgia than this town.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Local showers continue to be reported over much of the south. A few light, widely scattered showers were also reported yesterday in some few sections of the north. The heaviest rainfall reported anywhere was 1.14 inches at Abilene, Tex.

Throughout most of the country the midsummer heat continues. Here in Atlanta the temperature was up to 90 degrees yesterday, for the first time in over two weeks.

Up in Chicago the weather was sweltteringly hot. At the top of the Auditorium hotel tower the mercury was up to 98 degrees in the shade. Chicago's weather was the hottest reported yesterday in the whole country.

Forecast for Georgia today: Clearing, little change in temperature.

Local report for August 1, 1894—Mean daily temperature, 80; normal temperature, 78; highest in twenty-four hours, 90; lowest in twenty-four hours, 70; rainfall, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m., .01; deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, 9.56.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours	Maximum Temperature
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., rain	30.00	75	6	.01	90
Augusta, Ga., partly cloudy	30.00	80	6	.06	92
Charlotte, N. C., p'tly cl'dy	29.94	82	L	.00	92
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy	30.02	80	6	.02	88
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy	29.94	76	L	.26	98
Mobile, Ala., partly cloudy	30.02	76	L	.01	90
Montgomery, Ala., cloudy	29.96	82	L	.12	90
Pensacola, Fla., cloudy	29.98	80	6	.12	88
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	30.00	78	8	.01	88
Tampa, Fla., cloudy	29.96	78	L	.78	80
Wilmington, N C., clear	29.98	78	L	.00	86
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., cloudy	29.94	82	6	1.14	92
Corpus Christi, Tex., pt. cl'y	30.00	82	16	.00	86
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	29.98	80	L	.01	96
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	30.02	82	12	.00	86
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy	29.98	78	L	.00	94
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	29.98	82	L	.00	90
New Orleans, La., cloudy	30.02	82	6	T	90
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.00	80	6	.02	92
San Antonio, Tex., cloudy	30.02	78	6	.18	90
Vicksburg, Miss., pt. cl'dy	29.98	86	L	.00	90
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	29.94	80	6	.00	88
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	29.86	72	8	.06	80
Cincinnati, O., clear	29.96	84	6	.10	92
Detroit, Mich., p'tly cloudy	29.78	78	6	.02	88
Lynchburg, Va., p'tly cl'dy	29.96	74	L	.00	92
New York, N. Y., cloudy	29.98	72	10	.00	84
Norfolk, Va., clear	29.96	76	6	.00	84
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., cloudy	29.78	86	12	.00	98
Denver, Colo., cloudy	30.10	66	10	.02	80
Dodge City, Kas., cloudy	30.00	80	L	T	86
Huron, S. D., clear	29.96	82	14	.00	86
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	30.00	76	L	.00	92
North Platte, Neb., cloudy	30.04	78	8	.00	82
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	29.94	82	8	.00	88
Rapid City, S. D., pt. cl'dy	30.04	76	L	.00	84
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy	29.94	82	12	.02	92
St. Paul, Minn., clear	29.90	76	20	.00	82

BENEFIT OF MR. MATHEWS.

One Will Be Given at the Edgewood Next Friday Night.

A benefit for Manager Herbert Mathews, of the Edgewood Avenue theater, is what his friends will give him on Friday night of next week. He has made hundreds of friends this summer and kept all of his old ones, too, so his benefit will probably bring out the largest audience of the season.

The benefit idea was originated by the friends of Mr. Mathews, and all arrangements were made for it before he knew of the movement. Tickets for the benefit will be placed on sale several days in advance.

Tonight the nautical opera, "Billee Taylor," will be sung and will be the attraction for the remainder of the week.

The cast will be:

Captain Felix Flapper.....Mr. Arthur Bell
Sir Mincing Lane.....Mr. Sydney Grant
Billee Taylor.....Mr. Albert Brown
Ben Barnacle.....Mr. Henry Leone
Christopher Crab.....Mr. Oscar Girard
Phoebe Fairleigh.....Miss Randall
Arabella Lane.....Miss Carmen
Eliza Dabsey.....Miss Dressler
Susan.....Miss Moreland

"The Bohemian Girl" was sung last night for the third time this week to an audience larger than that of the opening.

Dispensers Hauled Up.

Aiken, S. C., August 1.—(Special.)—Jason V. George, county dispenser, and G. T. Holley, his clerk, have been notified to appear before Mayor W. G. Chaffee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to answer to a charge of selling liquor without a license.

Mr. J. R. Smith, the old reliable messenger of the house, was in to see us yesterday. He is in attendance on the demicratic state convention. When the democrats gather you can always find him there. Mr. Smith is looking well. May he live long and to be always messenger of the house.

An Educational Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting tonight in the interest of Christian education will be held at Trinity church, under the auspices of the general educational board of the Southern Methodist church. The meeting will be of great interest and profit to those who desire to see their children educated under Christian influences, and distinguished speakers from all localities represented by the southern church will be present, and all will be welcome. It is expected that there will be a large attendance. The general board will convene at the church at 9 o'clock this morning.

There are seventeen members of the board, and among those elected by the general conference at Memphis in May are the following: Bishop Hendrix, Bishop Galloway, Dr. J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt; Dr. John D. Hammond, of Central College, Mo.; W. B. Hill, of Macon; Dr. W. W. Smith, of Randolph-Macon College, Va.; Professor Crockett, of Kentucky, and Dr. Kennedy, of Viriginia. All of the above named gentlemen will be present and the others will be represented. The meeting will be a notable one, and a number of splendid addresses will be delivered.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Billiousness, Constipation and Malaria.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, billiousness and constipation, of which I have been a great sufferer, I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL,
Publisher Morning Call. Griffin, Ga.

FINE VEHICLES.

The Georgia Buggy Company and What You May See There.

Mr. Ed Crane, the general manager of the Georgia Buggy Company, a sterling and reliable vehicle institution on South Broad street, received a few days ago one of the largest shipments of vehicles ever sent south. In that shipment was a twelve-seated picnic wagon. It is unquestionably the very thing for picnickers and parties, being made in the very height of style, and in a very substantial yet artistic manner. It attracted considerable attention, and Mr. Crane was busy explaining its uses and showing off its beauties.

The Georgia Buggy Company, notwithstanding the hard times of which the country has been complaining, is doing a splendid business; in fact, they handle such a high grade of goods—goods that give universal satisfaction, that if a person wants anything in the vehicle line they are almost certain to patronize this house. This company is general agent for the "Owensboro" wagons, "Waterloo" spring vehicles and "Utoy" harness. The company also carries everything that may be found in a first-class vehicle institution. Their salesrooms are at No. 39 South Broad street and Nos. 34 and 36 South Forsyth street, this city.

If you want anything in the vehicle line it will be to your interest to call on Mr. Ed Crane, than whom there is no better man in this country, for his special line of business.

Entrance Examination of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

All young ladies of Fulton county wishing to attend the above named state institution, are requested to appear at the office of the board of education of Fulton county, Georgia, in the third story of the annex to the courthouse, in Atlanta, Ga., at 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 7, 1894, to stand the entrance examination as required by law. The examination will include the elementary English branches, viz: Arithmetic, English grammar, georgraphy and history. No girl under fourteen years of age is eligible to appointment.

The next session of the school begins on September 12, 1894.

For full information concerning the institution write for a catalogue to J. Harris Chappell, president, Milledgeville, Ga.

John N. Fain, school commissioner of Fulton county, Ga.

Low Sunday Rates.

The Southern Railway Company and Georgia Pacific railway will sell round-trip tickets from Atlanta every Sunday morning. Tickets good to return on Sunday evening trains at the amazingly low rates:

Chattahoochee	30c	Doraville	45c
Oakdale	35c	Norcross	50c
Nickajack	40c	Duluth	60c
Mableton	45c	Suwanee	75c
Austell	50c	Buford	80c
Lithia Springs	50c	Flowery Branch	85c
Peachtree	25c	Gainesville	$1 00
Goodwin	40c	New Holland	1 00
Chamblee	45c		

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Ticket Agt. Union Depot.
C. E. SERGEANT,
Ticket Agt. Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
aug 2-3t.

Surgeon R. and D. R. R.

Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1890.—This is to certify that I have been selling "Smith's Worm Oil" for four years with entire satisfaction, and have also used it in my practice with best results. A. S. BRIDWELL, M. D.

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june21-3m-thus sat tues

Notice of Removal.

August 1, 1894—I respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that I have removed my office from the Kimball house, and can hereafter be found at the Georgia depot, where I will always be glad to see my friends and the patrons of the lines I represent. Telephone 128.
Respectfully, SAM W. WILKES.
aug1-5t

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

STATE SAVINGS BANK vs. Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite. Spring term, 1894, No. 1 H 81 Fulton superior court. Foreclosure of mortgage.

It appearing to the court by the petition of the State Savings bank, a corporation duly created under the laws of said state, that Eliza Stokes and Robert Saterwhite, on the 12th day of September, 1892, executed and delivered to said State Savings bank a mortgage on a tract of land, lying and being in said county, to-wit: all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, situated on the south side of Markham street, fronting on Markham street 44½ feet, running back uniform width to Dover street, a distance of 150 feet, bounded on the west by Ransom Miller's lot, on the north by Markham street, on the east by a vacant lot owned by either W. L. Shumate or George Thrasher and south by Dover street, being the same property conveyed to Peter Saterwhite by W. L. Shumate and by deed dated June 4, 1884, and recorded June 19, 1884, in deed book U U, page 414, in the clerk's office of the superior court of said county, being the same as is now known as No. 136 Markham street, on which are two-room frame houses, for the purpose of securing the payment of their 24 promissory notes for the sum of $12.10 each, made by said Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite on the 12th day of September, 1892, payable to the said State Savings bank one a month for 24 months, the first one maturing in a month from the date of said mortgage, to-wit: September 12, 1892, with interest after maturity at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; and it further appearing that it is expressly stipulated in said mortgage that time is the essence of the contract contained in said notes and mortgage and that the right to instantly foreclose said mortgage shall exist upon the failure of said Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite to pay any of said notes at maturity, and it further appearing to the court that said Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite have failed and still fail and refuse to pay all of said notes, which have become due up to this date, it is therefore ordered that said Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite pay into this court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, the principal and interest due on said notes and the cost of this suit or, in default thereof, the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain. It is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper in said county of Fulton, once a month for four months, or served on said Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite or their special agents or attorney three months previous to the next term of this court.

This April 23, 1894. J. H. LUMPKIN,
HINES & FELDER, Judge S. C. A. C.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

The foregoing is a true copy from the files and minutes of Fulton superior court of the rule nisi for foreclosure of mortgage in the above stated case.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court May 2, 1894. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court.
may 3, june 4, july 3, aug 2.

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$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
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$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
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$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
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W. D. SMITH, 38 Decatur St.

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aug 2-12t-thurs sun tues

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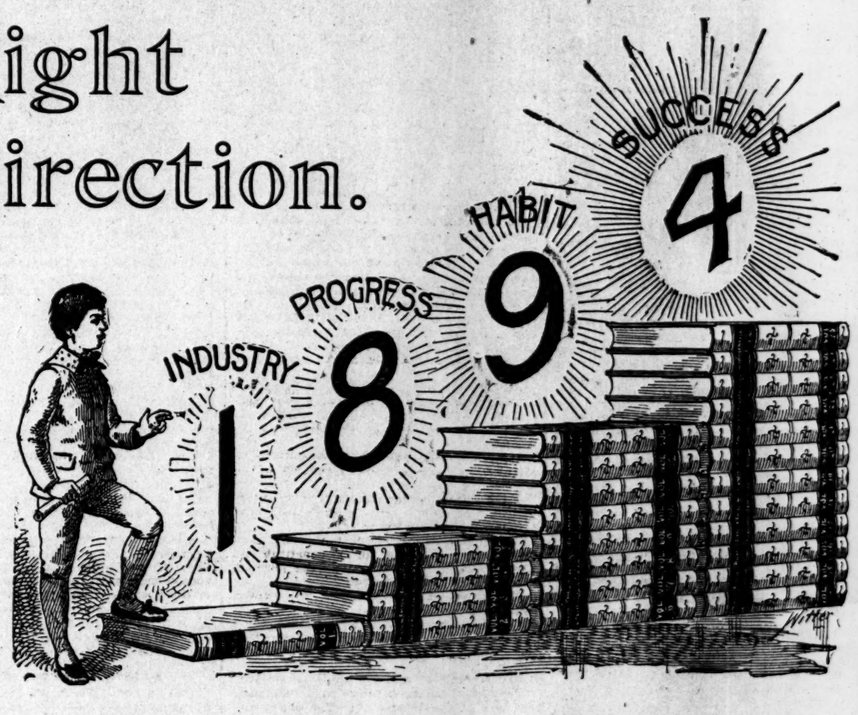
A STEP IN THE Right Direction.



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Now there are different sorts of habits. You know there are—that is, if you have had experience. One boy gets in the habit of playing truant and thinks he enjoys it; another gets in the habit of smoking, and it becomes bearable to him; another gets in the habit of idling away his time and calls it necessary recreation.

But the boy shown in this picture has now formed the habit of investigation. He finds rest and recreation in the change of employment thus brought about. It wouldn't be so if he were forced to do it; but he has got so in the habit of it that it is a pleasure to him; and no power on earth can prevent this boy from accomplishing whatever he sets out to accomplish—

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1 Bottle Corn Whisky,	1 Bottle Tokay Wine,
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J. P.'S IN SESSION.

They Held Their Second Annual Convention Yesterday.

CHANGES IN THE LAW RECOMMENDED

They Want Larger Fees and a Wider Jurisdiction—New Officers Elected. The Convention Adjourned.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the city courthouse, the wearers of the "J. P." ermine, representing nearly two-thirds of the counties of the state of Georgia, from the wire grass region of the southwest to the smoky mountain tops of the Blue Ridge, met in their second annual convention.

Two or three of the delegates were gray bearded old men, who had been in the service of the law for nearly fifty years. Their hoary locks inspired a feeling of respect and reverence among the younger delegates; while their brows, knit with the problems of the law which had so often fretted their composure of mind, gave earnest of the varied lore concealed behind the spectacles and which they had gathered during a busy lifetime from the dockets of their own courts of justice.

The burden of complaint which characterized the proceedings of the convention yesterday was the lack of justice in the apportionment of fees and the extension of the jurisdiction. It was shown that the smaller magistrates were the objects of a very unfair discrimination, and the correction of this evil was one of the principal objects for which the convention was organized.

Morning Session.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock. Judge J. G. Bloodworth, the chairman of the last convention, occupied the chair and presided with his customary grace and dignity.

Judge R. L. Rodgers, ex-justice of the West End militia district and secretary of the last convention, read the minutes of the first annual session, which were approved.

"In view of the fact," said Judge Rodgers, "that I have resigned my office as justice of the peace since the last session of the convention, I am no longer a legal member of the body. It is therefore the duty of the convention to select a new secretary."

Judge Orr placed in nomination Judge A. P. Adamson, of Clayton county, who was elected unanimously.

"I now move," said Judge Orr, "that we extend a cordial invitation to Judge Rodgers to remain with us and take a part in our proceedings."

"I suggest that we make him a life member," put in Judge Landrum.

The amendment was accepted and Judge Rodgers was made a life member of the association.

"I thank you very much for this compliment," said Judge Rodgers, rising to his feet and blushing like a school girl. "Though I have given up my office I have lost none of my enthusiasm for the work and am still ready to co-operate with my brethren. My first experience as a justice of the peace dates back to my twenty-first year. I was then living in Burke county and was elected to the office by ten votes, the total number polled. I discharged the duties as well as I knew how, but two years after I moved out of the county I was indicted by the grand jury for failing to present my docket. (Laughter.) That is about as near as I ever came to getting in trouble. I shall always entertain a brotherly feeling towards a justice of the peace and shall always try to be with you in your gatherings." (Applause.)

Judge J. H. Orr, at the close of Judge Rodgers's little talk, suggested that a committee of five be appointed to retire and formulate a plan of procedure, recommending such business as properly belonged to the scope of the convention.

Judge Landrum objected to the appointment of a committee before the convention was fully organized. He thought it best to ascertain who were present in order to find out whether or not is was a J. P. convention.

It was finally decided, however, to appoint the committee and to enroll the legegates when the committee was out of the room. The following justices were appointed by the chair: Orr, of Fulton; Harris, of Floyd; McVurdy, of DeKalb; McGowan, of Madison, and Franklin, of Fayette.

While the committee was out the delegates present advanced to the secretary's desk and signed the muster roll of the convention. It was ascertained that a considerable length of time would be required by the committee in getting up its recommendations and accordingly a motion was made and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock.

On motion of Judge Rodgers the compliment of a free life membership was tendered to Judge W. C. Davis, who had resigned his position of justice of the peace during the year. Judge Davis was one of the inaugurators of the movement which started the association a year ago, and has given it all along his cordial support and co-operation.

Judge Adamson, the secretary of the convention, has filled the office of justice of the peace for nearly twenty-four years. During that period of time he has performed the marriage ceremony for 171 couples. Judge Adamson came to the city yesterday as a delegate to the justices of the peace, the congressional and the gubernatorial convention. This conveys an idea of his prominence and popularity among the people of Clayton county.

Legislation Recommended.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the convention reassembled.

Judge H. H. Orr, the chairman of the committee, submitted the following report, which is given as amended:

"1. We recommend that section 460 of the code, referring to new justices of the peace when first coming into office, be amended by extending its provisions to any justice of the peace or notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, and by clearly and distinctly allowing a change of time, as well as of place for holding said courts.

"2. We recommend that paragraph 11, of section 457, relative to justices making a list of taxpayers and returning same to the receiver be repealed, or that just and adequate compensation be allowed by the county for the service.

"3. We ask that section 3, of act of October 16, 1891, providing for the hearing of contested election cases be amended by granting to the justice presiding a per diem of $5, to be taxed against the party cost in the contest.

"4. We ask that justices of the peace and freeholders and their clerks be adequately compensated for holding elections by a general law, the same not to supersede any local law on this subject now in operation.

"5. We ask that the law be so amended as to authorize appeals 'in forma pauperis' to a jury in the justice court only, whether the amount be $50 or more.

"6. We recommend that all affadavits 'in forma pauperis' be two-fold, one as to the inability of appellant to pay cost, and the other as to his inability to give bond.

"7. We ask that in cases of attachments and garnishments and similar papers issued by a justice or served by a constable, returnable to the superior, city or county court, the justice shall have the right to issue execution for issuing and serving against the plaintiff, the plaintiff to collect the same out of the defendant upon the final trial in case he recovers in the suit.

"8. We ask that some adequate compensation be allowed out of the county treasury to jurors in justice courts.

"9. We ask legislation to more clearly define the right of justices of the peace to forfeit and collect recognizances in criminal cases.

"10. We ask that the law be so amended as to authorize justices of the peace and notaries public, who are ex-officio justices of the peace, in the district which embraces the county site of any county, in their discretion to order the constables to make the sales at the door of the county courthouse, proper notice to be given of the place and time of sale.

"11. We recommend that the law be so amended as to allow a fi. fa. to issue immediately upon the rendition of a judgment, the entering of an appeal to suspend action on the fi. fa. until the final hearing of the case.

"12. We ask that the law be so amended as to authorize judgment where an account is proven by affadavit, whether the service be personal or at defendant's most notorious place of abode.

"13. We recommend that the laws of this state in the action of trover and bail be so amended as to prohibit the bringing of this action in cases where property is sold on the installment plan, under conditional bill of sale and in cases where money is loaned and a bill of sale to personal property is taken to secure the loan. It is further recommended that affadavits to hold to bail be traversable and the issue thus formed be tried at once without unnecessary delay.

"14. We ask a revision of the fee bill in civil cases, providing fees in the many and varied instances where services are rendered and no fees are provided by law, and providing for the increase of fees in such instances as the present statutes make inadequate provisions for. The revision is asked not only as to the fees of justices, but as to fees of constables also. We are not to be understood as asking for the repeal of any local law on the subject now in force.

"15. We reaffirm all that was asked by this convention a year ago, relative to providing for the payment of costs in criminal cases. Should the general assembly not see fit to grant the legislation then asked, we would now ask that in each case of conviction the county pay some portion of the justice costs in that particular case. We also ask that all fines and forfeitures be paid into the county treasury and that the same be pro rated and paid out by the county treasurer.

"E. H. Orr, Futon county, chairman; Walter Harris, Floyd county; J. W. McCurdy, DeKalb county; E. F. McGowan, Madison county; John M. Franklin, Fayette county."

Judge Landrum offered an amendment to section 3 of the report, which resulted in the addition of the last clause.

A resolution recommending that solicitors general be paid a stipulated salary was discussed and withdrawn.

Judge Reynolds, of Chatham, offered a resolution petitioning for a constitutional amendment in order to extend the jurisdiction of the justice court to $200.

The report of the committee, as a whole, was unanimously adopted.

Judge Rodgers moved the appointment of a committee on legislation to bring the matter before the attention of the next general assembly.

The committee was appointed as follows: Judges Bloodworth, ex-officio chairman, Harris, Fuller, Davis and Orr. The chair suggested that each delegate should make it a point to see his representative.

The sum of $40 was raised by the convention for the purpose of sending out circulars, and giving the proceeding of the convention to the various justices of the peace throughout the state. Every justice of the peace is an ex-officio member of the association.

New Officers Elected.

A number of the old officers were reelected. The following is the ticket:

President, J. G. Bloodworth; first vice president, W. C. Davis, of Fulton; second vice president, J. W. McCurdy, of DeKalb; treasurer, E. H. Orr, of Fulton; secretary, A. P. Adamson, of Clayton.

Judge Bloodworth, in a neat speech, thanked the convention for the compliment of his re-election.

Judge Davis made a brief talk in which he urged the delegates to form county organizations. No reform, said he, was ever accomplished in a day. Persistent organized effort was necessary. He thought the jurisdiction of the court ought to be extended as in the state of Tennessee and other states of the union.

The convention adjourned after selecting Atlanta as the next place and the first Wednesday in August as the next time of meeting. The convention was a dignified and able body of men and the proceedings were characterized by intelligence and dispatch.

A group picture of the justices was taken during the afternoon.

Judge Rodgers entertained the convention at the close with a number of humorous anecdotes which were greatly enjoyed.

THE KNIGHTS OF DRACO.

They Held a Short Meeting Last Night. The Speakers Absent.

The open meeting of the Knights of Dracc at their hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, last night, was rather slimly attended.

It was called to order by President McManaman, about 8 oclock. The president suggested that, on account of the small attendance, the meeting should adjourn until next Wednesday night.

Secretary Morrison read two letters, one from Mr. William H. Venable, the democratic nominee for the state senate from this district, and one from Mr. Charles Branan, one of the democratic nominees for the legislature from this district, saying that they regretted that they were unable to be present and address the meeting, as they had been invited to do, on their position as to the appointment of a state board of arbitration to adjust any and all troubles that may arise between capital and labor.

President McManaman was asked last night about the history, object and work of the Knights of Draco.

"On Sunday night, September 4, 1893, fourteen workingmen met in a small house, near the new waterworks, and organized the present association. We took our name from the Athenian lawgiver, Draco, who punished crime with death. Our motto is to punish political offenses against the good of the people with political death.

"We have grown from that small beginning until we now have 1,800 members, 400 of whom are colored men. All of these men are not registered voters, but we hope in the near future to be able to have every member a voter. When this is accomplished we will indeed make ourselves felt at all elections.

"The Knights also propose to look after municipal abuses. We now have a committee investigating the circumstances attendant on the death of the late John M Robinson. We do not think that any one is criminally liable for his death."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN.

A Negro Supposed to Be the Man Who Shot John Thomas Arrested.

MAIL CARRIERS IN A ROCK BATTLE

The Hospital Takes One of Them with a Crushed Cranium—Mehaffey Back from Savannah.

A tall negro, heavily manacled, was carried over to the Grady hospital last night from the police headquarters by Sergeant Ozburn and Officer Charley Martin.

In a little room in one of the rear wards of the institution lay John Thomas, the man shot Monday night. He was in a dying condition, suffering terribly but still conscious. The prisoner was carried into his presence. Thomas opened his eyes slowly, looked at the man and shook his head.

"That is not the man that shot me," he said, feebly. "I know he is not the man, but he looks something like him." Thomas spoke slowly and in much pain.

Frank Grant, the negro who was carried before him for identification, seemed much relieved. He was arrested yesterday morning in a barroom on Decatur street, and was supposed to be the man whose pistol put a ball in Thomas. The night of the shooting Thomas said to the officers that the name of the man who shot him was Frank Grant, and with this clue to work on, they arrested a negro by that name yesterday. He asserted his innocence all the while, and this was confirmed by the girl who caused the shooting and Thomas himself. Mary Banks, who was with Thomas when he was shot, made a statement to Patrolman Martin last night concerning the shooting. She said that her escort had no idea of the approach of any one until Grant jumped out before them and began firing. He placed the pistol close to the breast of Thomas and fired.

The man who was shot is in a dangerous condition and there is scarcely any hope for his recovery.

Mail Carriers in Trouble.

At 11 o'clock last night Patrolman Lampkin brought into the station house a nice looking young man who walked into the captain's office in a dazed and semi-intoxicated manner. He wore neat clothes which were covered with mud and dirt. His hat was crushed in and he was otherwise badly bedraggled.

"I arrested this young man," said the patrolman, "just as he was boarding a car on Edgewood avenue, and the conductor said that a young man had been knocked in the head near there and that this man had something to do with it."

The young fellow was questioned by Captain Thompson and talked in an incoherent way. He finally managed to say that a crowd of boys were going out to a dance somewhere and a quarrel arose. Herbert Drake, who lives at 50 Church street, struck a postal clerk, named Shean, in the head with a rock and ran. The rest of the boys ran away also and left Shean alone.

"My name is Yancey Mills," said the fellow, "and I live at 52 Mills street. The man who is hurt is my most intimate friend, and I know him well. Beyond these facts Price was not able to tell anything else concerning the affair.

Captain Thompson ordered him to be confined until the facts in the case could come out. Upon being searched several large rocks were found in his pocket.

Officer Harris was sent at once to the scene of the disturbance, but found that the young man who was hurt had been taken to the hospital. Here his head was examined and the injury pronounced to be light. He will be released from the hospital today and will be on hand this afternoon at police court, when the case will be called.

Raided Savannah Tigers.

After several weeks absence in the city of Savannah Officer S. W. Mehaffey is back at his post in the ranks of the Atlanta police force again. His mission to the oFrest City was notable and effected the liberties of a certain class there no little. Mehaffey is acknowledged to be one of the shrewdest and most faithful officers in the service. At various times he has demonstrated his efficiency in the capacity of detective. Some weeks ago he received notice from the mayor of Savannah that his presence was desired in that city for the purpose of looking into the violation of the liquor traffic on the Sabbath. He left at once and was on hand the next Sunday. During his stay in that place he has effectually destroyed the most prominent tiger of the town and at least twelve cases stand as the result of his trip. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends over his nice work while away.

When people inquire about your health and you answer with a jeremiad about your ills you make them sick. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will lose your tale of woe and gain health.

THE FALL TERM

Of the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 3d,

Extensive Preparations Are Being Made for a Large Attendance. Summer Session Now Open.

The Southern Shorthand and Business University, in the Grand on Peachtree street, this city, will perhaps begin its fall term in September with a larger attendance than ever before.

Wonderful improvements have been made in this reputable institution, and it is now equal to the best business colleges of America.

Those desiring admission should make application early. School is now open and pupils can enter any day. Send at once for the catalogue.

The decision of the committee appointed by the high school that the "Southern" is the best and most practical business school in the state is worthy of consideration.

july 27-1m.

Rockies and Beyond.

The Union Pacific railway have a very complete illustrated publication of 175 pages, including 65 full page cuts descriptive of leading points of interest in and beyond the Rocky mountains, furnished free on application or mailed to any address on receipt of six cents in stamps by James F. Agler, general agent Union Pacific railway, 213 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

aug 2-2m e.o.d.

TO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Low Round Trip Rates Via Georgia Pacific.

On August 19th and 20th the Georgia Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to Little Rock, Ark., at low rates. From Atlanta, $16.20. Tickets good to return until August 27, 1894. The Georgia Pacific is the only through Pullman car line from Atlanta to Memphis and the direct route to Little Rock. Write or call on

A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent.
W. H. TAYLOE, Dist. Pass. Agt.
No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

aug 2-1w.

Lawyers' Spectacles.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes, manufacturing optician, No. 12 Whitehall street, can fit you with a pair of those famous glasses. Every lawyer should have a pair.

THE FALL SESSION

Of the Southern Baptist College, at Manchester, Opens September 12th.

AN EMINENT FACULTY SELECTED

The College Building the Most Beautiful in the South and Affords Every Convenience and Accommodation. Who Compose the Faculty.

The Southern Baptist college, located at Manchester, Atlanta's ideal suburb, will open its doors on the 12th of September to the young ladies of the south.

For more than two years the college has been in course of construction, and now is receiving the last of the inside work. The structure is an imposing one, and is probably the largest building in the south devoted to educational purposes.

It fronts east 240 feet and extends back on the north and south wings 100 feet and in the center 140 feet. It is built of stone

SOUTHERN BAPTIST COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

and brick, and contains 200 rooms, with recitation rooms, reception rooms, parlors, etc. The boarding capacity of the college is 400. It is modern in design, elegant in finish and admirably adapted in all its appointments to the purpose for which it is intended.

The board of trustees and the officers of the college who have promoted this enterprise to its present shape are among the most prominent, influential and successful men in our state. With judicious management, they have prosecuted this noble work to its present advanced status, and it is confidently expected that they will see the full fruition of their untiring efforts when the college formally opens next month. No efforts have been spared by them to equip and man this splendid college with teachers of the highest order of talents in every department. The officers and board of trustees have been corresponding with some of the most eminent educators in the country, and have selected a faculty that will at once place the Southern Baptist college in the front rank of southern institutions of learning, and will be, not only the pride, but worthy of the patroage of the people of this and adjoining states.

The literary department has been placed with Professor George C. Looney as principal, ably assisted by Mrs. C. D. Crawley. The principals need no introduction to our people. They are known for their earnest devotion to their noble life work, as well as for their eminent success as educators. Professor Looney has taught for years in the southern states, and is most favorably and generally known as a Christian gentleman and able instructor.

Mrs. Crawley, too, is well and favorably known by our people. She has filled high positions, and would give strength and dignity to any faculty. Professor Looney and Mrs. Crawley will be assisted by a faculty, selected with the greatest care, from the most successful and cultivated talent to be procured.

The music department will be under the direction of Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Miss Alice Cox. Mrs. Stanton, with an experience of sixteen years as musical director of the Southern Female college, needs no introduction. Her success has been phenomenal, and some of our best musicians received their training from her. Miss Alice Cox, though connected with the LaGrange college, will spend most of her time at Manchester and will take charge of advanced pupils on the piano. Miss Cox has only recently returned from Europe with a diploma, the highest testimonial from the renowned Klindworth—Scharwenka Conservatory of Music, Berlin. She is preeminently at the top in her profession, and is well fitted to fill the position in the faculty she will occupy. She and Mrs. Stanton will be assisted in the music department by Miss Nell Houston Morgan, of Berlin, who is a pupil of Maser and Joachin, and will teach the violin. Also by Miss Carrie Jossey, a distinguished pupil of Miss Alice Cox. It is the purpose of the college to place their musical department up to the highest standard, and they offer advantages equal, if not superior to anything in the south.

James P. Field will be director of the art department, which announcement will be received with pleasure by those who are interested in this department of the college. Mr. Field was for three years a pupil of the "Academie Julian," the best art school of Paris, and pursued his studies under the direction of the most eminent artists in the old country. The college is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Field's services.

The school of modern languages will be paid especial attention, embracing French, Spanish and German—French, Professor B. Collonge, Professor Ed Wellhoff and Professor Coche; Spanish, Senor don Andres Bezia de Bordes; German, Senor von Walther. These famous instructors are of the popular Berlitz School of Languages.

A special feature of the curriculum will be a business department, shorthand, telegraphy, bookkeeping and typewriting will be taught under the auspices of the Southern Shorthand and Business college, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Briscoe.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., is president of the college, and Mr. W. L. Stanton is business manager. The college will open the 12th of September under most favorable circumstances, and will rank high as an institution of learning.

EDGEWOOD AVE. THEATRE

Week of July 30th.

Saturday Matinee 3 p. m.; Children 25c.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

BILLIE TAYLOR.

Season books and tickets on sale at H. C. Beermann's, corner Decatur and Peachtree streets.
Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents.
Consolidated care before and after the opera to all parts of the city.

$2.50 Mt. Airy and return, $3 Tallulah Falls and return, via Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line). Tickets on sale every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Good until Monday morning returning. Apply No. 10 Kimball House and Union Depot.

Some of Our Bargains.

Gents' Gold Plate, 5-year chain. $1 50
Ladies' Gold Plate, 5-year Chain with charm. 1 50
Solid Gold Rhine Stone Scarf Pin..... 1 00
Solid Gold Rhine Stone Earrings..... 1 50
Fine Gold Plate Set Ring.. 50
Give us a call. Watches and Jewelry repaired and Spectacles fitted.

S. MAIER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
10 Peachtree Street.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loans.

Don't Wait—Buy now, the rise is coming.
$900—72x184 on Bowden, near Peachtree. Cost $1,200 two years ago. Must go.
$2,500—West End cottage, 6 rooms, close in, near Park street. Worth $3,000. Cheap.
$850—4 lots, worth $1,600, must sell quick.
$3,500—7-room house and one and one-half acre lot in Edgewood.
$1,500—4 acres at Kirkwood, fronting electric line. This is worth $3,500. Near Georgia railroad.
$18,000—Central property paying good interest.
$1,500—5 acres at Decatur, close to car line.
$3,500—New cottage fronting railroad at Decatur.
Office 12 East Alabama St. Telephone 363.

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JOINING
INMAN PARK,
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$1,728, MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF
$20.58
Without Interest.
CALL AT OUR OFFICE.
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Old Papers for sale at The Constitution Office, at 20 cents per hundred.

To Save On

Our freight bills we ordered most of our Fall and Winter stock shipped before August 1st. Some of it is here already and there is lots more to come.

We must have room and to gain space we have

Cut Prices

on all light and medium weight goods so low that they will be sure to

Go Quick.

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Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters,

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No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.
FOR RENT.

Elegant 10-room house, Church st....$50.00
9-r h., 199 Crew.... .... 25.00
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5-r h., 413 Edgewood ave.. .. .. 15.00
5-r h., 26 Johnson ave.. .. .. 15.00
5-r h., 62 Davis.... .... 12.50
5-r h., 128 Richardson.. .... 15.00
5-r h., 83 Garnett.. .... 20.00
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ISAAC LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree Street.

$800 buys 2 3-room houses, lots 25x122 feet each on Rhodes street, houses just completed and cost the owner $950.
$5,000 buys new 8-room house, gas, hot and cold water, electric bells, etc., lot 50x100, on Clarke street, close in.
$1,200 buys 4-room house, lot 50x100 on Georgia avenue, near capitol avenue. Terms easy.
$2,250 buys 7-room house, lot 50x100, on Stonewall street. Terms easy.
$2,500 buys nice 5-room house, water and gas, lot 54x160, on E. Cain street, near Jackson street; $1,000 cash, balance $40 per month.
$250 buys a pretty lot 40x100 on Tallaferro street, near West Hunter.
Nice place in Edgewood cheap. Reasonable terms.
To exchange for house and lot in Atanta, 25 acres of land, 5-room concrete house and all out-buildings, good springs and well-watered pastures, one mile this side of Hapeville. Cash value $1,850.
50 acres of land on the Williams mill road, 6 miles from Atlanta, 3 miles to the left of Decatur, on which there is a good 6-room house, tenant house, etc., half of land cleared, balance woodland. Cash price $3,000. Would exchange for house and lot in Atlanta on the east side.
The cheapest piece of property I have on my books is an elegant roomy house, large lot, on Washington street. Call in and let me tell you about it.
Pretty lot on Linden avenue at close figures.
$1,500 buys lot 100x150 to 12-foot alley on Miranda avenue in Copenhill, lies well and nicely shaded.
ISAAC LEIBMAN,
28 Peachtree.

We could hurrah and holler, "at cost," "below cost," and the like, if we had any old stock, out of style, worthless Clothes, Hats or Furnishings to work off on unsuspecting people. We have none; then too, that is not our way. We are not here for a season. We want permanent patrons. - - - - - -
A most important fact to remember whenever you buy Clothes, Hats, or Furnishings, "cheap, poor goods are the mosr expensive in the end." QUALITY is the thing, for without it prices are meaningless. $------ will buy all the service and style you could ask in Clothes, a Hat, or Furnishings, if you know where to get them. We sell them.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,
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Fidelity Mutual Life Association,
69 PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Incorporated 1878.)

Insurance in force.....$50,000,000
Death losses paid..... 3,000,000
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Surplus over..... 1,000,000
New business, more than $2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	10-Year. Term.	15-Year Term.	20-Year Term.
21	$10.90	$11.16	$11.21
22	11.01	11.26	11.34
23	11.14	11.37	11.49
24	11.26	11.49	11.63
25	11.40	11.61	11.79
26	11.53	11.75	11.95
27	11.67	11.89	12.13
28	11.28	12.04	12.31
29	11.97	12.21	12.51
30	12.13	12.38	12.71
31	12.29	12.57	12.93
32	12.46	12.77	13.16
33	12.63	12.98	13.40
34	12.82	13.22	13.67
35	13.01	13.47	13.96
36	13.23	13.76	14.28
37	13.47	14.06	14.63
38	13.73	14.39	15.02
39	14.03	14.74	15.45
40	14.36	15.13	15.94
41	14.73	15.56	16.47
42	15.14	16.04	17.07
43	15.60	16.57	17.73
44	16.10	17.15	18.46
45	16.67	17.80	19.26
46	17.31	18.53	
47	18.02	19.34	
48	18.81	20.22	
49	19.70	21.23	
50	20.69	22.34	
51	21.78		
52	22.98		
53	24.30		
54	25.73		
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Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. J. A. Reynolds.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S
Real Estate Offers.

4-acre suburban home, near electric line, this side Westview, high, level, shaded ground; new 2-story, 8-room residence and outhouses; good garden and orchard, excellent neighbors; only $4,300.
East End, Fifth avenue, new 2-story, 8-room residence, neat, with halls and verandas, lot 160x190 feet, high and well shaded; opposite Major Hubner's home, two blocks from two car lines, for sale at $2,000, or will exchange for Atlanta property. Terms very liberal.
West Peachtree lot, 62x190 feet, to 20-foot alley, between Linden and Hunnicutt avenues; $6,200.
Very central lot, 50x100 feet, at $6,000.
50 acres near Manchester, worth $2,500, to exchange for Atlanta property.
5-room cottage one block from Pryor street electric line, north of Crumley street, worth $2,500, to exchange for Edgewood or Kirkwood property, vacant or improved.
Wanted—20 acres for $2,000, within four miles of Kimball house, suitable for truck farm.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

SIX BARGAINS In Mantels.

A hard wood Mantel at $3.50.

A hard wood Mantel with French plate mirror at $7.50.

A hard wood Mantel with French plate mirror, best quality of tile hearth and facing and grate complete, at $15.

A hard wood Mantel, complete with tile and grate, for $18.

A hard wood Mantel, complete with tile and grate, for $22.50.

A hard wood Mantel, tile and grate complete, for $25.

These cannot be duplicated anywhere at such a price.

We have the largest stock, the latest designs the lowest prices.

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A call and a look at our Mantels will convince you.

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J. B. ROBERTS,
Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

10-r Forest avenue, will take nice north side vacant lot as part pay, $8,000.
900 acres to exchange for suburban property, $5,000.
5-r Georgia avenue, $20 mo., $1,800.
4-r Pine street, $15 mo., $1,600.
5-r Luckie street, $2,250.
6-r Jones avenue, $1,700.
23 acres near Decatur to exchange for city property.
7-r Windsor street, $3,800.
5-r Magnolia street, $1,100.
2-4-r South Pryor street, $4,000.
210x150 Piedmont, $7,000.
7-r Richardson, $3,000.
7-r Currier street, $5,500.
Come to see us for farms.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.
NORTHEN & DUNSON.
Real Estate and Loans, 400 Equitable Building.

$5,750 FOR STORE HOUSE, corner lot, on one of the best streets, and renting for $45 a month.
EXCHANGE—7-room new house, with gas, never occupied, on Capitol avenue, for only $3,750, $500 cash, balance easy; will take vacant lot or other property in part payment.
$4,000 FOR 7-room, 2-story house, new; modern conveniences, 297 Crew street; $500 cash, balance easy.
$3,000 FOR 6-room house and large, elevated lot, 100x200, one block of electric line and public school.
NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Savages wear rings on their ankles; civilized people wear them on their fingers, and the demand for these jewels seems to be increasing every year. J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers, keep fully abreast of the times in these goods. They display a large variety of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and in the matter of pure 18Kt band rings for wedding purposes they always keep a large supply of the new shapes. Remember the place, 47 Whitehall street.

The best Dollar a quart Whisky

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART

B. & B. Marietta and Forsyth Sts.

Hello! No. 378.

Other Fine Whiskies.

FRANK M. POTTS,
HENRY POTTS,
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

Will sell California Sherries, Clarets, Sauternes and Rhine Wines very cheap till first of September.

Give us a trial.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House, Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone 48.

DR. W. W. BOWES, SPECIALIST,

Treatment $5 per month for all Medical cases, no matter what the Disease, NOT requiring Surgical Treatment.

SPECIALTIES.

Hydrocele. Varicocele. Stricture, Gleet, Nervous Debility. Kidneys and Liver. Syphilis. Impotence. Spermatorrhoea. Bladder Diseases. Enlarged Prostrate Gland. Skin Diseases.

Consultation at office or by mail free. Book and question list for 2-cent stamp. DR. W. W. BOWES, 15½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. (Over Snooks & Co.'s Furniture store.)

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EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

Leaders in grinding oculists' prescription lenses. Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

$2.50 Mt. Airy and return, $3 Tallulah Falls and return, via Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line). Tickets on sale every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Good until Monday morning returning. Apply No. 10 Kimball House and Union Depot.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of Mrs. Annie Miller, colored, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1894.

HENRY A. CASSIN, Administrator.
july 26—6t thurs

TO RENT.

Central store on Whitehall st., running through to Broad. Possession given at once. Address Clark Howell, 201 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANT THE BEST MEN

Atlanta Prohibition Club Will Endorse a Full City Ticket.

THE STANDARD WILL BE FITNESS

And Views on the Whisky Question Will Not Be the Prime Consideration—A Meeting of the Club Tonight.

The Atlanta Prohibition Club will be a factor in the coming city elections on lines strikingly different from those of former municipal campaigns.

The club proposes to be felt in the race to a greater extent than ever before, but will not have out a ticket of its own. One candidate for every office to be filled at the coming city election will be endorsed by the club, and the measure of the candidate's fitness will not necessarily be his views on the liquor question.

The standard which the club has fixed contemplates the selection of the very best men to fill the city offices, and if one of these best men happens to be an anti-prohibitionist in views, why that will not bar him from the endorsement of the Prohibition Club.

The club will hold a very important meeting at its hall, 113½ Whitehall street, at 8 o'clock tonight. It is the regular monthly meeting of the club, but it has a significance beyond the ordinary monthly gatherings.

The meeting is expected to be one of the largest that the club has held since it last took a hand in political work, and the proceedings give promise of being of unusual local interest.

It has been pretty generally given out that the club will take a lively stand in local politics during the coming months of the year; in fact, active steps have been already taken toward putting the organization in good campaign condition. The members of the club have each signed a pledge not to promise to support any candidate until after the Prohibition Club shall have taken action and endorsed a full ticket. This pledge goes further and bids the members to give unqualified support to the candidates endorsed by the club.

Gentlemen prominent in the club have given it out that the policy of their organization will be to endorse the very best men who happen to be announced candidates at the time the club takes action concerning the race. The club will not attempt to bring out candidates, but will select from the field a ticket which they believe will best represent the city in all of the offices to be filled.

In common with every other organization in the city, the Prohibition Club realizes the unusual importance of having the very best in the city in council during the exposition, and this club will do everything in its power to secure this end.

The present officers of the club are: President, A. J. Shropshire; secretary, John S. Cook. It is said that the club has a membership of between 1,700 and 2,000.

"Our club will be no small element in the race," said a leading prohibitionist yesterday afternoon, "and we will be felt in the election of mayor, aldermen and councilmen stronger than ever before. What we are after are the best men to represent us. In some cases the best man may be an anti, but that does not alter our purpose—we are still for the best men, and will endorse them wherever found."

A SPLENDID MARKET

Where Fine Native, Stall-Fed Illinois Meat Is Sold.

Mr. Charles Meckle, who conducts that excellent meat market at 55 Highland avenue, has made arrangements whereby he will receive daily the very best native Illinois stall-fed beef, and will sell same to his patrons. It must be understood that native Illinois beef is the best beef in the United States. Very little of it is sent south, most of it going to New York, Boston and other large eastern cities.

It is questionable if there is a more conveniently and a more elegantly fitted up meat market in the south than that conducted by Mr. Meckle. While his market is not in the center of the city, yet, at the same time, he receives orders from most every part of Atlanta, and supplies many families as far out as Decatur. His patrons are aware that he handles only the best meats of every description, and that he knows how to cut it to advantage. Mr. Meckle's telephone is 1571, and his number is 55 Highland avenue. If you will simply telephone him he will take pleasure in waiting upon you. He had the meat today ready for sale.

GREETING.

To the Delegates of the State Convention.

Upon your visit to the Gate City of the south, you naturally wish to see the latest improvements which mark the advance of progressive civilization, and, to this end, as well as to afford you an opportunity to witness some beautiful accomplishments, you should not fail to visit the old capitol building, on Marietta street, which has so often sounded with the eloquence of Hill, Stephens, Toombs, and other illustrious statesmen, whose fame will never die.

Times change, and scenes change also. This you will realize by a visit to this historic building, where instead of the dusty safe and office of the state treasurer, you will find great improvements have been made, and that almost like the result of the famed Aladdin's lamp, a most beautiful, commodious, well-equipped and regulated drug store—the largest and most beautiful in the United States—will greet you. Its tesselated floors, beautiful ceilings, automatic cash conveyors, plate-glass windows and show cases, electric contrivances displaying wonderful skill, beautiful counters and show cases, and all else that constitute a noted drug establishment, is here.

At night you can look at the historic old clock which has so often marked the passing hours in trying times, and see above it the word "Jacobs" in letters of living light, which can be seen afar off. You can, in the spacious show window, also observe the beautiful electric windmill with its changing colors, and many other wonders to please the eye and delight the fancy.

The old capitol building invites you to come and witness the grandest and most beautiful transformation ever seen in Atlanta—the mammoth establishment of Jacobs' Pharmacy. Don't fail to come. The spirit of the past invites you, and the future calls you to come.

Delegates to the state convention, come and you will be welcome.

$3.50 Lookout Mountain and Return.

On Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets Atlanta to Lookout mountain and return for $3.50.

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Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

August 23d to 28th inclusive, the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line) will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., for the occasion of Knights of Pythias conclave at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta will be $17.50. Round trip tickets will be good returning until September 6, 1894. The Southern railway is the only double daily through direct route. Solid Pullman trains with dining cars. Fast mail trains will Pullman sleepers and elegant day coaches. Individual tickets. Rates open to everybody. If tickets are deposited with joint agent at Washington on or before September 6th, they will be made good until September 15th, returning. For particulars apply

C. E. SERGEANT, Ticket Agent, 10 Kimball house.
A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent,
W. H. TAYLOE, Dist. Pass. Agent,
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From The Detroit Free Press.

This country is a veritable heaven for consumptives, asylum for tired and worn-out people, sub-tropical and delightful in winter, like Switzerland's fair valleys in the summer, with the cool and invigorating nights.

The waters here are the finest in the world and free from all vegetable matter. Here the farmer finds a high price for everything he raises, and here it is that he can raise everything under the heavens he desires. This beautiful land is at

Deming, New Mexico.

Deming is a town in southern New Mexico, situated in the Membres valley, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads and the Deming and Silver City railroads. Deming is a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. The society is the best, and composed of eastern, northern and southern families. The schools and churches compare favorably with the northern and southern towns of the same size. These lands are of but little value when not irrigated, but when under proper irrigation are worth from $300 to $1,000 per acre. For farming purposes they will pay annually $100 per acre and upwards; in gardens from $600 to $1,200 per acre; in fruits from $500 to $800 per acre.

The Deming Land and Water Company, of Deming, N. M., after years of labor and the expenditure of large fortunes, have succeeded in putting the town of Deming and the surrounding valley under irrigation, thus opening up for the habitation of man the richest, most beautiful and healthful country between the seas.

These lands will be opened for settlers by the middle of July. A farmer don't require a large farm in this country, one, ten, fifteen, thirty or fifty acres is ample. A man having only five acres close to town enjoys the town and school advantages, besides living like a lord of the soil, and all the luxuries of a sub-tropical garden, and should put aside to the good every year from $1,500 to $5,000.

The Deming Land and Water Company are anxious of settling their lands with the best families from the north, south, and east, and to desirable persons they will sell for a short time these choice farming and garden spots for $100 to $400 per acre. These lands can be bought on easy payments. The company, in a few cases, will sell these valuable lands to actual settlers at the lowest minimum prices and take in exchange their property. They are satisfied that every settler will induce others to come, and that these lands will soon be worth thousands per acre, and this valley become a land of villas, rich, luxurious and beautiful in winter and summer alike. There has never been such an offer to those desiring rich, beautiful and profitable homes, in a climate which is always delightful, and in its standard of health the highest of any section on the western hemisphere.

A country where crops never fail; where they have neither drought, flood or early frost; where there is always a high-priced market for everything raised, a country of the purest waters, exhaustless soil, and cloudless skies, faultless air, in the center of the greatest mines in America, the greatest ranches of the globe in touch with the greatest forests of the west, at the best railroad center in the southwest, and a town destined to soon be a great city, second to none in the new west.

This is not only the choicest of lands for farmers, gardners and fruit growers, but for stock raising (it is a paradise for cattle, horses and sheep). For merchants, mechanics and artisans, it is unexcelled.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, accompanied by several physicians and business men, recently made an extended visit through the west, northwest and southwest, investigating the principal centers as to climate, health, water and soil. The unanimous conclusions of the distinguished party are given by Dr. Flower as follows: "We found the new west a more beautiful country than the old west, a country generally speaking much richer in climate, in soil, in waters, in timber, in mineral, in stone, in stock, in opportunities, than in the central western, the southern or eastern states. From Manitoba to Mexico, along the ribbed valleys of the Rockies, are sections of the country richer in soil than the valleys of the Ganges, the Jordan, or the Rhine, or even the valley of the Nile, when the river through her overflows combines with Pharaoh Necho, through his importations of concentrated land, nutritions, to make it the richest soil of the world.

"We visited several localities where asthma and bronchial diseases could not exist, where colds are unknown and nervousness of the worn-out, tired life speedily departs. We visited half a dozen places where the waters would cure almost any kidney trouble. But there was one place which seemed to contain the good of all without any of the objections. This place was Deming, N. M., a beautiful little town situated in the Membres valley—soil the richest we ever saw, which, when irrigated, would put to shame the soil of the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, or the Connecticut valleys, where ten acres will yield a larger income than 100 acres in the north or south; a climate equally as rich in building up and curing consumptives, the asthmatic and nervous wreck; a climate where malaria does not exist and never can; in fact, the most perfect and complete all-the-year-round country we have ever seen, and where old age is slow in coming, and postpones for years his visit to youth, and youth carries his frolicking ways, his strength, his smiles, and sines far into the evening's twilight of the sunset of life.

"After our extended investigation we are a unit in saying that if we were to establish a colony with a view of health, wealth, comfort and prosperity, we would say, first, last and every time to the old and to the young, go thee to Deming, N. M."

Those wishing to know more of this beautiful country and of the opportunities offered by "The Deming Land and Water Company," or further information or particulars, should write to the company at Deming, N. M.—Hutson Lee, Charleston, S. C.

The genuine ANGOSTURA BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, imparts a delicious flavor to all cold drinks, and prevents all summer diseases.

Athens, Ga.—Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but without expelling any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.

S. H. ADAMS.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

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Mach 12, 1894.

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Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 55 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. june 3—1m.

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C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Delegates Democratic Convention.

ONE PRICE.

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The best Pistol in the United States for this money. Made exactly like a Smith & Wesson. Can sell you a nickel-plated, one 32 or 38 caliber, for $3.75 or a blued one for $4.00. The Clark Hardware Co., co. Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

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If you do not get enough exercise in your business we can furnish you with dumb bells, Indian clubs, chest weights, health pulls and anything in the Gymnasium line. They take up but little space and are of great benefit. Write or send to us for catalogue of Gymnasium Goods. Special prices to clubs and associations, The ClarkeHardwareCo.

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and in order to be "in it" you should have a Tennis Racket, one of our late makes.—Poles, covers, balls and everything necessary to equip a tennis court. Send for new catalogue of this line of goods. The Clarke Hardware Co., cor. Peachtree st. and Edgewood avenue.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE has "busted" but baseball is still on the go. We have a complete line of balls from 5 cents to $1.50. Bats from 5c to $1.50. Mitts from 25c to $7.50; Masks from 25c to $5, and in fact any thing you need at close prices. Write us for catalogue The Clarke Hardware Co. cor. Peachtree st. & Edgewood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

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The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and, in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

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The great remedy for removal of ossified substances from the liver and kidneys and for all stomach and bowel diseases.

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Safes are rented in the safe deposit vaults by the year or for a shorter period. All charges moderate. Vaults open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. july 17—e

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GRANDEST SCENERY AND CLIMATE.

The appointments of this hotel are modern.

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Sanitary system perfect. Rooms light and airy. Cuisine shall be satisfactory.

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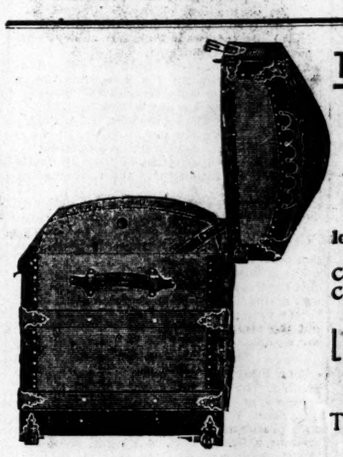

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